

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

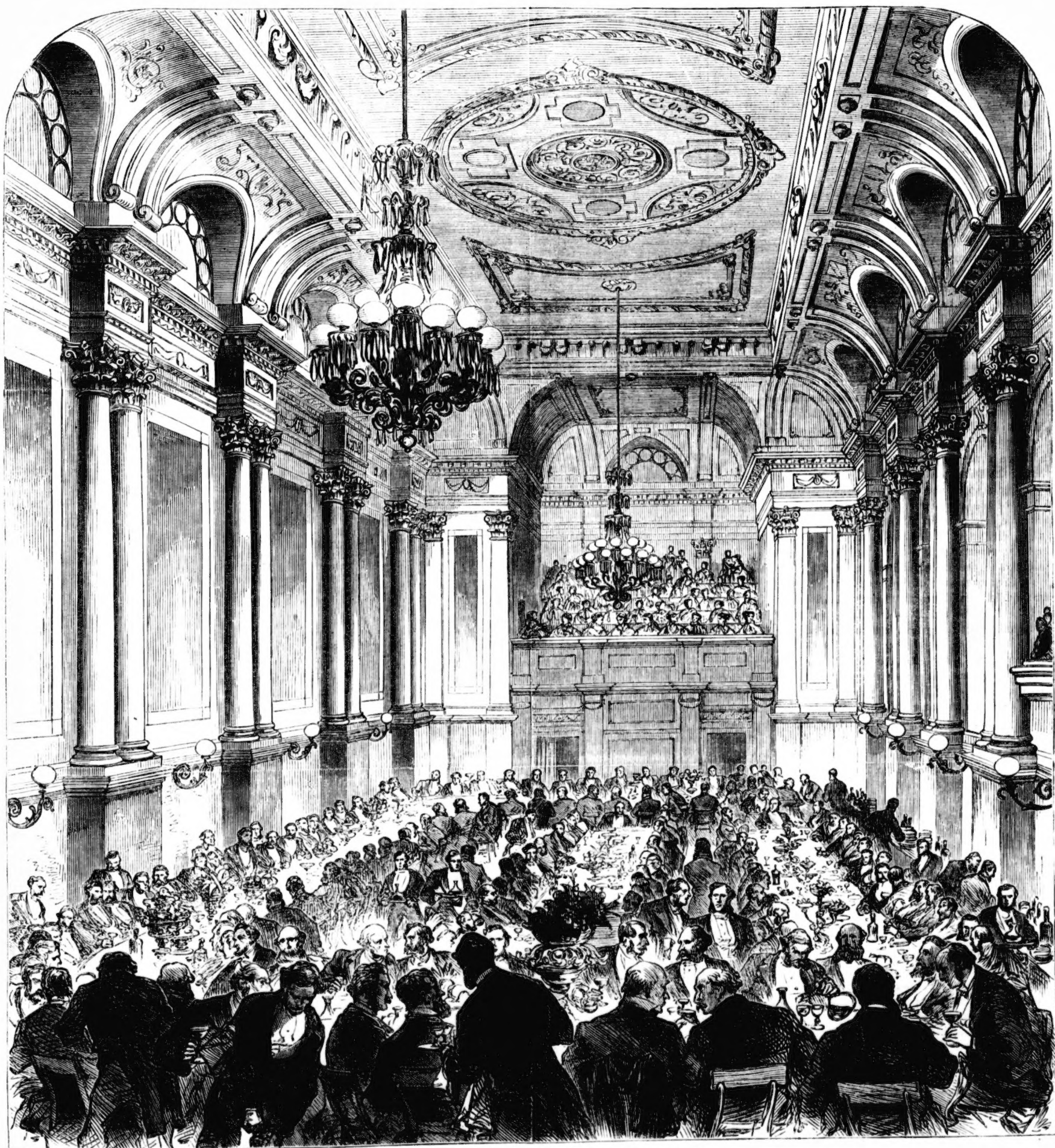
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THE OUTLERS' FEAST IN THE NEW HALL, SHEFFIELD.



### THE RIGHT OF REVOLT: ROME AND IRELAND.

It used to be the fashion, some years ago, to point to Ireland, when the remonstrances of Englishmen against oppression abroad could only be answered by a sneer. Time was when the famous dictum, "Poland is Russia's Ireland," was continually flung in our teeth; and we were told to mend our ways of dealing with the Hibernians before we presumed to interfere with or criticise the conduct of other people. Because Ireland had been wronged—and still thought herself wronged—by England, therefore, it was thought, the mouths of Englishmen were closed when they pointed to and denounced oppression in other lands. Poland, unhappily, is apparently blotted out from the roll of nations, and so Ireland has ceased to be a justification for the cruelties perpetrated in the name of the Czar upon the countrymen of Sobieski and Kosciuszko. But the Irish and their grievances, real or imaginary, still remain as an excuse for tyranny, and as a supposed effectual answer to British remonstrances and a standing illustration of British inconsistency. The Papal Government in Rome now gets the benefit of Ireland's injuries. If we express our detestation of misgovernment in Rome, we are told to "Look at Ireland." If we broach the idea that the Romans are entitled to rise against priestly domination, and to throw off that worst of all tyrannies, sacerdotal tyranny, we are asked, "Why should not the Irish do the same? Why should not they rise against English domination, as you say the Romans are justified in rising against the Pope and the priests?" If we talk of trying and punishing American filibusters and Fenian traitors and murderers, we are told that the same measure should be meted to the disturbers of the peace in the dominions of his Holiness. And, were the cases really parallel, we should admit at once the force of these answers, and say no word more in regard to priestly or any other sort of oppression. But we hold that there is really no similarity between the case of Ireland nowadays and those of either Poland or Rome. Were the Irish truly situated as the Poles were and as the Romans are, we should deem them perfectly justified in righting themselves by force; but, as we think we can show, the cases are not parallel.

The right of an oppressed people to revolt against their oppressors we hold to be as sacred and as inalienable as is their right to live. But, ere that right can be justifiably exercised, several conditions are necessary. Firstly, the oppression of which they complain must be real, and not merely imaginary; secondly, there must exist no other means of righting the wrongs endured save a resort to arms; and, thirdly, there must be a reasonable probability of force being successful in accomplishing the object in view. In not one respect does the case of Ireland run on all-fours with those of Poland or Rome, when judged by these rules.

As regards the first condition, it may be admitted that Ireland has had wrong from England in past times; but, save the Established Church, we know of no wrong that the Irish now endure that the people of Great Britain have it in their power to redress. And even in regard to the Church, Ireland's grievance is the same in character, though deeper in degree, as that of the Dissenters of England and Scotland; while in every other respect she is on an equality with the other divisions of the kingdom. She fares alike with them as regards the impartial administration of law, as well as in taxation, civil and social freedom, and political power. Indeed, as respects the last-mentioned item, though less fully represented in the Imperial Parliament than England, she enjoys a larger measure of representation, in proportion both to her population and wealth, than Scotland does. Can it be said of the Poles or the Romans that they have no more weighty and practical grievances to complain of than the Irish?

But, coming to the second of our conditions, the case against Irish revolt becomes still more strong. The Romans—we may as well put the Poles aside entirely for the present—have no voice either in the making or administering of the laws (if laws they can be called) under which they live. They have no check upon the Government, no guarantee for the safety of their persons or their property, save the caprice of irresponsible and bigoted rulers; they have no freedom of conscience, no freedom of speech, no freedom of the press; while the Irish enjoy all these without let or hindrance, and exercise them to a degree which borders closely upon abuse, at least so far as liberty of tongue and pen is concerned. To that the speeches delivered at their public meetings, and the articles that appear in their newspapers, bear ample testimony. They may discuss their grievances with perfect freedom; they may even talk and write treason with impunity and to their heart's content. So long as their talk does not become action, so long as they commit no positive violation of law, authority leaves them alone—lets them play what fantastic tricks they please. Can the same be said of the Romans? Is the same latitude allowed to them? Are they permitted to indulge in the same liberty of expression, or are they allowed any freedom of expression at all? Then, as we have said, the Irish have a free voice in Parliament. They have members in that assembly to look after their interests and to protect their rights. Those members are, or may be, chosen freely—at least, Englishmen and Scotchmen interfere not in Irish elections; and Parliament is as ready to listen to an Irish as to an English or a Scotch member, if he address himself with equal relevancy to the topic in hand. Indeed, if anything, Irish members are generally allowed greater latitude in debate than their colleagues. And, moreover, in addition to themselves and their own representatives, the Irish

have a large number of friends among the British people and in the British Parliament who are not only willing but anxious to redress any grievances under which Ireland labours, and to ameliorate any evils from which she suffers. Can it be said, then, that, whatever may be her wrongs, Ireland has no means of obtaining redress save by force?

Our third condition it is hardly necessary to discuss. What we have said on the two first points puts the last out of court. But, even were that otherwise, the hopelessness of success takes away all justification from the plea of a resort to force. Such efforts have failed in the past, and they are still more likely to fail now. Indeed, the tactics of the Fenians of late is a confession of that much. They cannot hope to change the Government or the dynasty; the utmost they can do is to murder policemen and disturb the public peace. As regards impotence, it may be admitted that the Irish and the Romans are upon a pretty equal footing. As matters at present stand, the Pope's subjects are unable to rid themselves of his temporal sovereignty, if they are so disposed, a point upon which we offer no opinion here. That, however, is not because the Pope in himself is more potent than they; but because a stronger hand than that of either holds them down. And in this respect, too, the Irish are better off than the Romans. There are no foreign Zouaves, no Antibes legionaries, no French army of occupation, in Ireland. If a hard necessity, created mainly by the Irish themselves, makes it needful that their country be garrisoned, it is at least their countrymen—English, Irish, and Scotch—who do so, and not aliens and hirelings.

The Irish, then, have the advantage of the Romans in every way. Their grievances are less serious; and they have ample means of obtaining redress of what wrongs they do suffer. The cases of the Romans and the Irish is parallel on no one point save that of impotence; and, if rebellion be inexcusable at Rome, it is still less justifiable in Ireland.

### THE NEW CUTLERS' HALL, SHEFFIELD.

THE annual Master Cutlers' feast at Sheffield—which took place on Thursday, Oct. 31—was specially noticeable this year from the fact that the fine new hall recently erected for the craft was inaugurated on the occasion. Among the guests and speakers were Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Halifax, Sir John Pakington, Lord Denman, Lord Foley; Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. W. Overend, Q.C., &c. As, however, one feast is very much like another feast, and one set of after-dinner speeches very much resemble other after-dinner harangues, we shall pass by the speeches, and devote the space at our command to a description of the new hall and a history of the Cutlers' Guild, for which we are indebted to a local contemporary, the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

The old hall, in which past feasts were held, is now discarded for banqueting purposes, and was used on the late occasion as the reception-hall. In it was hung the newly-finished portrait of the late Wilson Overend, Esq. It is a faithful likeness, and was much admired for its striking fidelity. The picture will remain in the hall. The new hall is a noble edifice, of magnificent proportions, and decorated in a splendid and highly artistic manner. The tables were elaborately and beautifully ornamented with choice and costly epergnes and candelabra, and choice and rare flowers and fruit were displayed in lavish abundance. The company began to assemble shortly before five o'clock. The entrance-hall was carpeted and adorned with growing plants, and was occupied by a guard of honour, consisting of the 1st West York Engineer Volunteers, under the command of Captain William Turton. The front of the hall was brilliantly illuminated, and a number of people assembled in the vicinity of the entrance to witness the arrival of the visitors, some of the more distinguished of whom they cheered. The new hall was greatly admired, and looked exceedingly tasteful and brilliant; it exceeds in size and in architectural features the celebrated Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House in London.

The opening of the new hall induces one to look back to the previous history of the company, with respect to the accommodation provided for its requirements, and also with regard to its gradually extended privileges. The progressive Acts of Parliament granted to the company are dated as follows:—First Act in the reign of King James, 1623; second, George III., 1791; third, George III., 1801; fourth, George III., 1814; and fifth, Victoria, 1860. The company had its first location at the Cutlers' Inn, a substantial stone-built house in Fargate, on the site now known as Moses' buildings, and opposite to the "Lords' House" at the corner of Fargate and Norfolk-row, called "Lords' House" in consequence of its occupancy by the Lords of Hallamshire. It is interesting to reflect on the changes which have taken place in the condition of affairs since the date of this building (the inn in Fargate) and the present position of the company. Then all was primitive and uncouth. The feasts were all plain and substantial. The charge to the members for dinner would not exceed 1s. 6d. each, while now we question whether a couple of guineas would suffice for the cost of each guest. Then, as now, the annual feast was regarded as an event of great importance. Home-brewed was the chief beverage, and, if tradition lies not, it was no uncommon thing on the morning after the feast for some of the jolly cutlers to be picked out of the gutters, having, in the absence of gas, or even oil light, been unable to keep their perpendicular or discover their homeward path. Such a state of things belonged, however, to the seventeenth century; in contrast with which the nineteenth century presents a far different picture. During the successive centuries the annual feast has extended its importance—has, in fact, become a national institution, so that now the highest nobles in the land—highest in birth and intellect—feel it an honour and a privilege to receive the Master Cutler's handsome card of invitation to the banquet. In the infancy of the company its Master earned his living by his daily manual labour. Now, at its maturity, we find the retiring Master Cutler receiving, by the gracious act of her Majesty, the honour of knighthood; and only a few years ago the Home Secretary appointed the then Master Cutler, Mr. H. Harrison, a borough magistrate.

As before stated, the company held its first meetings at the inn in Fargate; and there they bound apprentices, granted marks, &c. The original arms of the company, cut in stone, were placed in the front of this house, and remained there until a building suited expressly to the wants of the company was erected in Church-street. Drawings of this building and also of the inn are still preserved; and the coat of arms just referred to was brought from Fargate and placed in front of the new hall, where it remained until 1832, when the hall was taken down, more land acquired, and the existing structure erected. The original coat of arms is still preserved, but no longer graces the front of the building. Its *locale* is now in the rear of the building, where, we hope, it will yet weather the storms of centuries to come. The hall taken down in 1832 was built in 1726. The structure was of three stories, and in the principal rooms of these stories the dinners took place, the guests in those days being classified. During the occupancy of the building pulled down in 1832 the company, by their Acts of Parliament—especially by the Act of 1814—removed many of their restrictions, and allowed persons to commence the cutlery trade

without license, and abandoned the clause which restricted the privilege of commencing the cutlery business to the sons of freemen of the company, or those who had been apprenticed to freemen. The privileges of the company under the Act of 1814 were granted to any person desirous of commencing the trade, on payment of £20, in addition to the fee of £2 and 10s. stamp duty, payable on granting a trade mark. In 1859, the company finding the town getting larger and many important trades added to the staple ones, it was thought desirable to provide for the admission into the company of the gentlemen carrying on these important new branches; consequently, in 1860, the Act was obtained which enabled the principals of the large firms in the steel trade to take up their freedom in the company. This Act, no doubt, gave a great impulse to the prosperity of the company, by the admission of such enterprising gentlemen as Sir John Brown, T. Jessop, Esq., Mark Firth, Esq., and other leading manufacturers in the heavier iron trades.

With respect to the revenue of the company, we may say that, although its resources are considerable, the corporation is not rich; and the reason is that, previous to the incorporation of the town, the Master Cutler and Company were, so to speak, governors of the town. The Master Cutler was the returning officer and leading man on all public occasions. The company were always called upon and ready to contribute to the costs of all local improvements—the Sheffield canal, for instance, turnpike roads, and the improvement of approaches to the town. None of the company's investments were at all remunerative, with the exception of the stock in the River Don Company. £200 is also annually allowed to the Master Cutler towards the expenses of the feast and other matters connected with his office.

The hall erected in 1832 has seen good service, and has had at different times within its walls the leading men of the land. In recent times we have known as guests the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Brougham. The front of the hall, in Church-street, is of the Corinthian order, and its original external arrangements consist of a spacious entrance vestibule and staircase, with commodious rooms to the left, and in front of the entrance door. Upstairs there is an assembly or reception room, 53 ft. long by 25 ft., a vestibule, and a large dining-hall, 80 ft. by 30 ft., elegantly furnished, and on the walls are portraits of local nobility, chiefly the Norfolk, the Fitzwilliam and the Wharfedale families. There are also subsidiary rooms, and complete kitchen and other domestic appliances. About two years ago it was found that the accommodation was not sufficient to meet the demands. The dining-hall would only permit of 200 dining comfortably; a number far short of accommodating all whom the Master Cutlers thought entitled to an invitation. During Sir John Brown's first year of office it was, therefore, determined to enlarge the hall, the chief addition being a new banqueting-hall, capable of accommodating at least 150 more than the existing hall. This addition has now been made, and on Thursday week Mark Firth, Esq., Master Cutler, had the honour of opening the new room, which is one of the most beautiful rooms in the kingdom. It dimensions are 110 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, and across one end is a comfortably-fitted gallery for the accommodation of ladies. The style of architecture is Italian, carried out in detail of very chaste but effective character. The approach to the new room is by large folding-doors in the side of the former dining room, which is now to be used as a reception-room. The other chief features in the alterations consist of a large room under the new room, to be used for minor purposes, or to be let for meetings of working men. The staircase is also new, and of much larger proportions than the former staircase. Other convenient alterations have been made in the building, rendering it complete in every sense, with kitchens, cooking apparatus, &c., capable of providing dinner for at least 500 persons. Messrs. Flockton and Abbott are the architects, who have carried out the alterations, and superintended the details in every respect. The decorations of the banqueting-hall have been executed by Messrs. Rodgers, of King-street. The room is lighted by two magnificent chandeliers, which have cost about £500. They are of Belgian workmanship. At the time these alterations were considered and commenced, many people, taking into account their indebtedness to the company for many years of public spirit which (although a private company) they had manifested, entered into a subscription with members of the company to assist in defraying the expenses, and the amount realised was a little over £4000. This, however, falls considerably short of the cost of the alterations, something like £2000 being yet wanted. We should state that in the course of the progress of the alterations it was found that the staircase as at first planned was not so commodious as could be wished, and it was enlarged at a further cost of £150, Sir John Brown contributing one half that sum, and Mark Firth, Esq., the other half. Sir John Brown also gave one of the large chandeliers, which would cost about £200. Sir John gave this on condition that the company would buy the other, and the liberal offer was wisely accepted. The chandeliers are of most elaborate workmanship. The hall presents a chaste and elegant appearance. The ceiling and walls are gilded and tinted very artistically, and the general effect is rich and beautiful. In a large centre ornament there are medallions of Vulcan, Mercury, Apollo, and Minerva, surrounded by appropriate emblems. At the end of the room there is a ladies' gallery, and in front of this gallery are medallion portraits of Chaucer, with his famous words about the Sheffield whittle, and James I., who granted the charter to the company. The walls are divided into panels, which are separated by pillars, painted to represent Sienna marble. The room is lighted by five small semi-circular windows at the top of each of the side walls, three more at the end opposite the ladies' gallery, and one larger one over the ladies' gallery itself. Over the windows, in the cove of the ceiling, are the crests of arms of the lords of the manor from the Norman Conquest to the present time. These are De Busli, De Lovetot, De Furnival, Talbot, and Howard. Over each window are the arms of the Cutlers' Company in colours. At each end of the room are the Royal arms and the corporate arms of the borough. There are forty-four columns in the hall, sixteen round and the remainder square, all having Corinthian capitals. The base of the columns is in imitation seraiol, and the s. base and plinth in Belgian marble. The frieze is ornamented with festoons of drapery, alternated with laurel. The two chandeliers are of gilt scrollwork, and each contains about 1500 large cut-glass prisms and drops. There are ninety-five burners, in imitation of candles and globes, in each chandelier, and the whole is raised and lowered by machinery. In addition, there are fourteen large scroll brackets of the same description as the chandeliers, each bracket containing twelve burners and a number of glass drops and prisms. These brackets are placed at the base of the columns round the room.

MR. LOWE, M.P., ON EDUCATION.—On Friday evening week Mr. Lowe, M.P., delivered an address on "Education, Primary and Classical," to the members and friends of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. In his introductory remarks he said that the question of education divided itself naturally into two branches—the education of the poor, or primary education, and the education of the upper and middle classes. The first of these branches he considered to be most important. It was agreed by all that it was a part of the duty of the State to educate the poor; but at present in England the Government did not occupy such a position as enabled it to discharge that duty. Government money was spent in giving assistance where private enterprise or denominational activity had founded schools, but nothing more. What was wanted now was that in England there should be carried out the great thought of the Scotch Reformers, who insisted on the building of a school in every parish. The State should confine itself to secular education, and should give no aid to schools in which a conscience clause had not been adopted. He suggested that there should be an educational survey of these islands, and a report made to the Privy Council of the educational wants of the different country parishes, of the number of children, and of what was wanted in order to place a sufficient amount of education within the reach of the people of the parish. When that was done, he would have no objection to the parish that it should found a school; and if it failed there should be power vested in some great responsible officer to order a compulsory rate, out of which the school should be founded. He thought that such a simple machinery would in a short time alter the whole face of the education question, and place education within the reach of every one of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Lowe then proceeded to speak of the second part of his subject, the education of the middle and upper classes.



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The news from Paris is entirely connected with the Roman question. The *Pays* of Wednesday evening says:—"From intelligence we have received we are enabled to announce that the French troops will not prolong their stay at Rome. One division will, however, still remain at Civita Vecchia to await there the effect produced upon the party of action by the energetic conduct of the King of Italy, and also to be prepared for any eventualities." General Della Marmora had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on Tuesday.

## SPAIN.

Public opinion is greatly pre-occupied with the Roman question. An ordinance has been issued, in accordance with which all persons who have been conveyed out of this country for political offences are set at liberty, in view of the state of tranquillity which prevails throughout the provinces of the kingdom.

## GERMANY.

The opening of the Prussian Diet is fixed for the 17th or 18th of November.

It is stated that the offer of Baden to join the North German Confederation has not been rejected by Prussia, but that the entrance of Southern and Rhenish Hesse is made a preliminary condition.

The Minister of Public Worship has, by the King's order, refused the request of the Bavarian Bishops to abstain from laying the proposed Schools Bill before the Chambers on the ground of the necessity for a reform of the national school system.

A Ministerial notification has been issued at Berlin, dated the 4th inst., announcing that on the 15th Holstein and Schleswig, with the exception only of the towns of Altona and Wandsbek, will enter the customs' union.

The order prohibiting the return to Schleswig of subjects who have left the country to escape their liability to military service is now revoked. All persons, however, who return to Schleswig for permanent residence must engage to perform their military duties. Any who may desire to return temporarily, in order to arrange family affairs, are at liberty to do so; only, in the event of their again quitting the country they will be excluded from the re-acquisition of the rights of Prussian citizens.

## AUSTRIA.

The *Debatte* of Tuesday states that Baron Beust had addressed a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Austria abroad announcing that the Austrian and French Cabinets entertained similar views on the principal European questions. Their policy is solely a policy of peace, and the action now about to be commenced will be directed entirely to peaceful ends.

In the Upper House of the Reichsrath, the Schools Bill and the Civil Marriage Bill were referred to a committee of fifteen. The fundamental law relative to the establishment of a supreme tribunal in connection with Ministerial responsibility was adopted as voted by the Lower House, with only one amendment, providing that the court should consist of an equal number of members of the two Houses of the Reichsrath.

## RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering the stoppage of all postal communications with Roumania and prohibiting any correspondence being forwarded to Constantinople through Roumania. Henceforth all correspondence will be sent via Odessa.

## TURKEY.

According to the Greek journals, the mission of Ali Pacha has failed, and Turkish troops are being poured into Crete. Between them and the Cretans constant encounters take place. France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy have sent a note to Constantinople to the effect that they withdraw their moral support from Turkey. France is reported to have signed the note with reluctance, but wished to have a check upon Russia. Austria and England have declined to associate themselves with this step. In this declaration the Powers named throw off all the responsibility for the future course of events in consequence of the Porte refusing to accept their advice on the Cretan question. They declare that they leave the Sublime Porte to the consequences of this refusal, and withdraw from Turkey all their moral support. The declaration is accompanied by an explanatory circular of the Russian Government, showing the course pursued by it in order to prevent an insurrectionary outbreak in Turkey, and the efforts it has made to circumscribe the consequences of the refusal of Turkey to follow the advice proffered—efforts which have been based upon the principle of non-intervention, which Russia will adhere to so long as it is respected by the other Powers. The Russian Government in this circular also declares that it will not adopt an isolated course of action, but that it is resolved to accomplish its duties to humanity.

Intelligence from Constantinople via St. Petersburg states that the Turkish Government have purchased 50,000 breech-loaders constructed on the Snider principle, and that by the spring 60,000 of the Turkish troops of the line will be furnished with this arm. Besides Erzeroum, Kars also is now being fortified, and heavy pieces of rifled cannon are being transported from Constantinople to Asia Minor.

## DENMARK.

It is stated that a treaty has been signed by the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister at this Court for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States for 11,000,000 rigsdalers, provided that such treaty be approved by the Rigsdag. The transfer of the islands to America will shortly take place, for which reason the President of the West Indian Islands, Herr Rothe, has received orders to return. It is not yet known whether a plebiscite of the islands is also a condition of their transfer.

## THE UNITED STATES.

The Democrats have carried the New York and New Jersey elections. The Republicans have carried those of Massachusetts by a reduced majority. The Democrats have carried the municipal and judicial elections at Baltimore by large majorities.

The Tennessee Legislature has elected Governor Brownlow United States Senator.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has delivered a speech in New York strongly favouring the impeachment of President Johnson.

The President has pardoned Confederate General Marmaduke.

Chief Justice Chase has announced that he will, in accordance with the wishes of the counsel of Mr. Davis, preside at the trial, if held previous to the assembling of the Federal Supreme Court, which meets on Dec. 2. Chief Justice Chase has instructed Judge Underwood to notify to counsel that Mr. Davis's trial can commence on Nov. 13 if they wish it, although the bail bond only requires the prisoner to appear on the 27th.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that the body of the late Emperor Maximilian has been re-embalmed.

**THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.**—The minutes of the evidence taken a short time ago by the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the pollution of rivers, and upon which they based their third report, have been published. The evidence relates entirely to the rivers which run through the districts occupied principally by the woollen and worsted manufacture in the West Riding of Yorkshire. These rivers are the Aire and the Calder, and their numerous tributaries. Some notion of the work done by the commissioners may be obtained from the following figures:—They visited ten towns—viz., Wakefield, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Todmorden, Keighley, Skipton, and Pontefract. There were 232 witnesses examined, and they gave 16,750 answers to an equal number of questions. The evidence, and the report based upon it, fill 582 pages of the usual bluebook size. That evidence shows to what an enormous extent the Yorkshire rivers are polluted, how much injury to health and great damage to property have resulted, and in what ways matter which is now waste may be made valuable as manure, or by being used anew in manufactures.

## THE ROMAN QUESTION.

## DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.—RETIREMENT OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

On Thursday evening the 29th French Regiment of the Line entered Rome. Not the slightest demonstration was made on the occasion by the inhabitants, to whom a proclamation was addressed explaining that the motive of the Emperor Napoleon in sending the expeditionary corps was to protect the Holy Father against the attack of the revolutionists, but that the persons and laws of the Romans would be strictly respected.

Garibaldi is again in duress. Once more there is silence, if not peace, in the Papal States. A loud crash of thunder is followed by a lull in the storm, and breathing time is allowed to those whose duty and interest it is to provide against its further ravages. The men of action are off the field; it is for the men of order to re-assess their ascendancy over human destinies. Garibaldi seems to have made a good fight. The mere shadow of a great name for some time paralysed the efforts of the defenders of Rome, and put off a conflict the issue of which could never have been doubtful. For more than ten days did the hero hover about the heights which look down on the Vatican, and it was only upon the entrance of the French brigades that the Papal army took heart to sally forth in one mass to give battle. They are said to have been reinforced by French troops in considerable numbers. Whatever value the position of Monte Rotondo might have for regular troops, it could be of no avail for mere volunteers, ill-supplied with muskets and destitute of artillery. Garibaldi's force has been vaguely computed at 5000 men, but had there even been no exaggeration in the alleged number, it must have been greatly disheartened, not only by the strength of the enemy in front, but also by the attitude of its friends in the rear. All the encouragements Garibaldi received from the King's Government were first friendly entreaties, and then peremptory orders that he should lay down his arms and withdraw within the Royal lines. The King's commands could not be enforced; but the fresh bands which flocked to the adventurer's camp, the arms, ammunitions, and provisions were intercepted. The Garibaldians were starved into inaction, their means running short, their courage drooping. Whatever terror Garibaldi's name may have inspired in Rome, never was there a moment in which he felt strong enough to attempt an attack on the city. He was described as intrenching himself at Monte Rotondo; but even that could only be a feint. On the enemy coming up, the guerrilla chief gave them the slip, and a chase ensued, in which Garibaldi, endeavouring to gain the hills near Tivoli, was overtaken and compassed round by superior forces, through which he could only make his way after a severe engagement, leaving most of his men dead, wounded, or captive behind him. The fugitive leader, with his two sons, was arrested at Fregene by the orders of the Italian Government, and conveyed through Florence to Varignano. His destined abode is said to be the round fortalice crowning the summit of the Isle of Palmaria, at the entrance of the Gulf.

The defeat of Garibaldi and his volunteers having cleared the way for an arrangement between France and Italy, the two Cabinets have lost no time in taking steps for that purpose. The Italian Government has ordered its troops to withdraw within the frontier, and has refused to accept the votes given in several of the Pontifical States for union with Italy. The French Government, on its side, is said to have ordered its troops to withdraw from Rome to Civita Vecchia, and all the military and naval preparations at Toulon and other arsenals are suspended. The French have handed over to the Italian Government 1100 prisoners captured by the Papal soldiers.

Telegraphic communication has been re-established between Rome and Florence and between Rome and Naples.

At the request of Garibaldi, the United States Minister has had an interview with him at Varignano.

A great Garibaldian demonstration took place at Milan on Wednesday evening. The populace, threatening to commit serious excesses, and refusing to disperse, were separately charged by the National Guard. Several persons were wounded.

The Italian Government has refused to accept the plebiscites which are being carried out in various towns of the Pontifical States voting for union with Italy.

The French Government has telegraphed a request to the Pontifical Government to stop all proceedings against those persons who may have been compromised by their votes in the plebiscite for the annexation of the Papal provinces to Italy.

## CIRCULARS BY THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

In connection with the Roman question two important documents have been issued, one by the Italian Government, explaining the reasons of its dispatching troops into the Papal territories; and the other by the French Government, expressing its opinion of that proceeding. General Menabrea's circular, which is dated Oct. 30, is as follows:—

The September Convention, in stipulating on the one hand the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops, imposed at the same time upon Italy obligations which are very heavy and very difficult of fulfilment. We, however, accepted them, with the sincere and absolute desire to use every effort to secure their being observed. Contrary to the laws, and notwithstanding the reiterated declarations of the Government, several bands have succeeded in penetrating into the provinces of the Pontifical States by eluding the watchfulness of the troops; but, in consequence of the topographical configuration of the territory, the considerable extent of the line which it was necessary to guard, and taking into account the right of every citizen to travel without hindrance, one may conceive that it was an absolute impossibility for the corps of observation successfully to prevent such occurrences. The difficulties of the matter did not certainly escape the penetration and perspicacity of the high contracting Powers when they signed the Convention. It will be remembered that the term fixed for the execution of this arrangement was precisely established at a time when a *modus vivendi* might have been arrived at between adjoining Governments which would have rendered reciprocal relations possible. This hope has been deceived—not, indeed, because the Government of the King omitted ought which could have tended towards the attainment of this aim, but because it always met with resistance from the Holy See, and even sometimes severe censures for having promulgated necessary laws. It is, therefore, not surprising if the crisis which we regret has now taken place. The Government of the Emperor, in a document published in the *Moniteur*, declared that the intervention of the French troops had no object of any hostile character towards Italy, and that the Imperial Government did not intend by any means to renew an occupation the entire gravity of which is fully estimated.

The King's Government, while highly appreciating these declarations, cannot yet feel convinced that actual circumstances rendered an act of this character necessary.

The Imperial Government cannot but be aware that the September Convention was concluded especially with a view to replace the Holy See in the usual position of all other Principalities, which should themselves provide for their own safety.

One may in truth assert that the spirit of the Convention has not always been observed in this respect; but, be this as it may, it is a fact that the troops enrolled by the Pontifical Government have suffered for the defence of their flag. But although they thus fulfilled the object assigned to them, the Imperial Government, despite our reiterated observations and protestations, judged otherwise, and decided to intervene. The formal declarations we have recently made that we would do our utmost to prevent the invasion of the armed bands—declarations which we have fulfilled—have unhappily not sufficed to change so grave a resolution.

Public opinion in Italy is deeply moved, and if the population has not been carried away to excesses it is because the majority are wise, and because the country is accustomed to place full confidence in the Government of a faithful King, who guards, and will ever guard, their honour at the cost of any sacrifice whatsoever.

We have consulted the exigencies of our dignity and of our interests—the Government, consequently, has had to take upon itself the serious responsibility of ordering the troops to cross the frontier. This step can by no means be considered by France as a hostile act. Occupying a few points in the Papal territory, the Royal troops are instructed to gain the goodwill and the assured minds of the inhabitants, and to re-establish quiet among the agitated population, which addresses itself from all sides to the King's Government, invoking its protection. The troops have orders everywhere to respect established authority and municipalities, and to act in such a manner as to avoid every conflict likely to give rise to subsequent complications.

The situation created by the September Convention having been altered by the intervention of the Imperial troops, the King's Government required to guard its rights by placing itself in an identical position with that of the

other contracting Power, and thus be able to open fresh negotiations on a footing of perfect equality. Let us form earnest wishes that these negotiations may lead to a definitive solution, which, while satisfying the legitimate national aspirations, may, at the same time, secure to the Chief of the Church the dignity and independence necessary for the accomplishment of its Divine mission.

On the 1st inst. M. Moustier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed the subjoined circular to the representative of France in Florence:—

In energetically proclaiming the respect due by all citizens to international engagements, in declaring himself ready to repress disturbances and to maintain the authority of the Government and the inviolability of the laws, King Victor Emmanuel had led us to hope that the new Ministry, proceeding firmly in the course that had been traced out for them, would have been able by efficacious measures to discourage all revolutionary intrigues and to re-establish moral and material order. Such a policy, carried out unhesitatingly and without imprudent concessions to the passions of parties whom one had undertaken to combat, would at once have allayed the dangerous crisis through which Italy is passing, and would have placed us towards her in a position conformable to our intimate sentiments, and thus have facilitated the reciprocal task of the two Governments. It is not without painful surprise, therefore, that we learn the resolution of the Italian Ministers to occupy certain points of the Papal territory. We do not wish to discuss today the reasons by which endeavour is made to justify an act so contrary to international law, but we desire to manifest without delay the impressions which the determination of the Florence Cabinet has caused us to experience. However the Italian intervention in the States of the Holy See may be restricted, with whatever promptness it may cease, and by whatever circumstance it may be surrounded, the French Government, which has always blamed it and dissuaded from it, could not invest it in any degree with its approval.

The French Government, which as an adviser has always blamed such a step, could not now in any way invest it with its approval. If the Government of the King of Italy believes that he may expect from us even a tacit adhesion, such a belief is an illusion which we must not hesitate to dispel, and you will testify with what lively and sincere regret we see it deviate from the line of conduct which according to our view is the only one in conformity with the interests of Italy.

## THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The following particulars of the careers of General Menabrea and his colleagues will be interesting to our readers:—

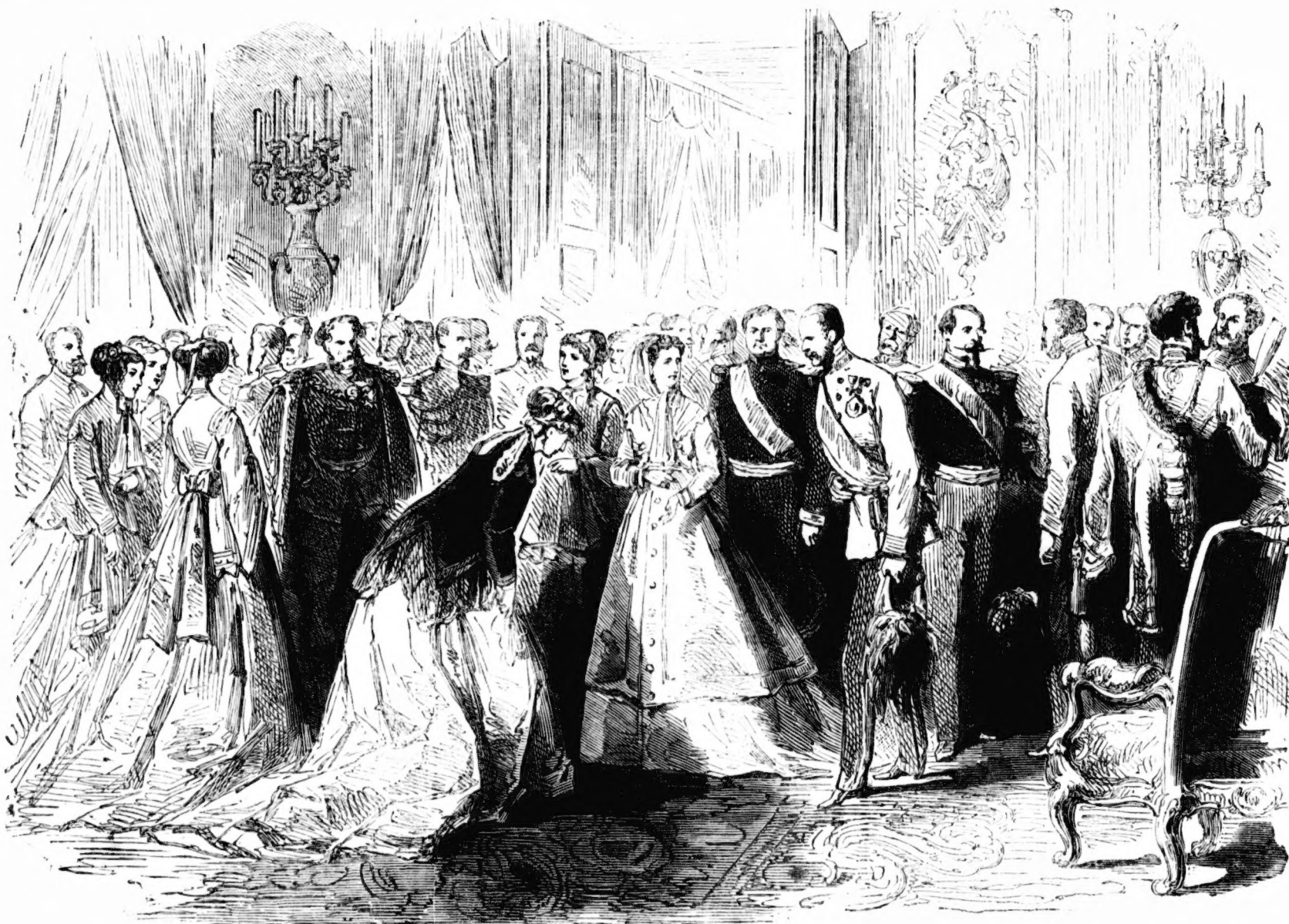
Count Menabrea began his political life, in 1819, as the leader of the clerical party in the sub-Alpine Parliament. A military man of great merit, a statesman of a high order, he persisted in his Ultramontane opinions till 1853, when he deserted his former political friends and became a warm supporter of Count Cavour's policy. Since that period General Menabrea was one of the most influential members of the Moderate party, and accepted office in two of the Cabinets which governed Italy after Cavour's death. During the last war he was, with La Marmora and Ricasoli, one of the political advisers of the King, and was sent to Vienna to negotiate the treaty of peace with Austria. Marquis Gualterio, the Italian historian, is prominent amongst the new Ministry. Formerly a conspirator against the Papal Government, after the Italian movement of 1859 he became a most fervent adherent of Cavour's policy, and was of late Prefect of Naples—an office which he resigned two months after Rattazzi came into power. Gualterio may be really called the most staunch adversary of the party of action. Count Cambray-Digny, a Tuscan nobleman of Lorraine extraction, is the son of a Grand Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He also belongs to that party of the Tuscan Conservatism who recognise Commandatore Peruzzi for its leader. He was, till he took office, the Mayor of Florence, and it was his ability in administering the offices of the city which pointed him out as a fitting Minister of Finance. Count Cantelli is a Parmesan gentleman, a Liberal Conservative, who held the place of Prefect of Florence. The Ministry of Commerce has been intrusted to him. The Minister of War, Bertoli Viale, is a young General of thirty-five, of great ability, who also belongs to the Conservative party. He acted the difficult part of Intendente-General of the Italian army in 1866—that is, Director-in-Chief of the Commissariat—and discharged his duties with a rare ability. General Bertoli is one of Cialdini's personal friends, and was brought up by the lamented General Fanti. Avvocato Mari, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, is one of the most distinguished lawyers of Florence, who belongs to Peruzzi's and Minghetti's party. He is a man quite fit to keep the seals of the State, but he is also one of the most decided opponents of Garibaldi's party. Corsi and Broglio, Ministers of Public Instruction, both, of course, belong to the same set of Conservatives. The former is a Florentine lawyer, the latter a Milanese writer of some merit, who filled a chair of political economy.

**FEARFUL HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.**—The following is an extract from a telegram received on Thursday morning by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company:—"Fearful hurricane at St. Thomas, Oct. 29. Rhone lost at Peter Island; Wye lost at Buck Island; Conway ashore at Tortola; Derwent ashore at St. Thomas; Tyne and Solent dismasted, but serviceable. Fifty ships on shore. Terrible loss of life. Town in ruins. Fever over. Service will be maintained."

**COMMON-SENSE ABOUT THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.**—The detailed reports of the chemical experts who have examined the air of the Underground Railway, which we have before us, might lead one to believe that, on the whole, the tunnels and stations should be recommended as sanatoria for invalids. Dr. Whitmore and his colleagues show satisfactorily, and to the point of scientific demonstration, that the proportion of carbonic acid gas found in them was often as low as 4-1 (in 10,000 parts), which is better than the air in well-ventilated huts at Aldershot, or in the streets at Manchester on a foggy day, and seven or eight times as pure as our unhappy Judges are often doomed to breathe in the law courts at Westminster, or than the world of fashion swallows in crowded theatres. The directors, however, we are happy to know, will very wisely admit in practice what their experts enable them to combat in theory—the advisability of letting in a great deal more fresh air to the stations and tunnels of the railway. The conditions under which they were bound by Lords Portman and Southampton prohibited their making the Baker-street and Gower-street stations open-air stations, but the impulse of public opinion has now sufficed to induce a relaxation of restrictions plainly injurious to the public health and comfort. Fresh air will be freely admitted at these points; and generally as extensive alterations as the exigencies of construction will admit are being initiated, with the view of giving as much as possible of an open-air character to the chemically irreproachable, but practically unpleasant and stuffy, stations on this most useful line. The nose, it seems, affords as delicate a test of contaminations as any which the laboratory supplies, since in air which only faintly tinges paper steeped in iodine and starch, sulphurous acid from the coke burnt in the engines is confessedly strongly perceptible both to taste and smell. Having cleared their character by their chemical report, the directors will now very wisely proceed to clear their atmosphere by cuttings, shafts, and the reconstruction of some of their stations. —*British Medical Journal.*

**THE BANK-NOTE LIBRARY.**—The library of cancelled notes covers an enormous area under the eaves of the Bank of England. These catacombs are filled with wooden racks, in which are placed more than 16,000 deal boxes of about 1 ft. in height and breadth, and 18 in. in length. In these boxes or coffins lie, carefully packed, bundles of assorted notes; and on the outside are painted certain letters and figures, which, to the officers of these gloomy abodes, tell of the date and rank of the deceased. These notes are kept for seven years, and so complete is the arrangement that any single note, the date and number of which may be known, can be produced in five minutes by the person in charge of this department. The nominal value of these buried notes at the present time exceeds £3,000,000,000—the actual number of notes being about one hundred millions. Strange and curious instances of the longevity of some of these flimsy bank-notes are continually occurring, and their histories, if one could trace them, would afford abundant materials for romance. One-pound notes, which have long since passed a ray from circulation on this side of the Tweed, and which are now mainly associated in the minds of Englishmen with forgery and capital punishment, present themselves for recognition and payment at the average of about two per month. During the thirty years preceding the abolition of capital punishment for forgery there were not less than 1816 convictions for this crime, the majority of forgeries being of one-pound notes, and of the persons so convicted 628 were hung in various parts of the country. A few weeks since a £2 note, a kind of which a very small number were printed at the commencement of the present century, presented itself to claim its long-promised two sovereigns of gold. Some are worn to almost undistinguishable rags—the amount of the note has disappeared, but the date and signature afford the clue to its identification in the Bank ledgers. The oldest note in the possession of the Bank of England is one of 1698. A £25 note of more than a century old was presented a short time since, when it was calculated that the compound interest on its amount, supposing it to have been recoverable, would have been over £6000. —*London Scotsman.*





THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN PARIS: PRESENTATION OF LADIES OF THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE'S SUITE TO HIS MAJESTY.

#### THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN PARIS.

##### HIS RECEPTION.

THE visit of the Kaiser to the French capital seems to have excited little interest among the Parisians. On their arrival, the Emperor and his suite were received at the Strasbourg railway station by the Emperor Napoleon, the Prefect of the Seine, some of the Ministers, and other Court officials, but there was little enthusiasm amongst the outside people. The two Sovereigns greeted each other on the platform, and the Archdukes Louis Victor and Charles Louis were saluted by Napoleon III. The Emperor Francis Joseph, in Austrian uniform, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the Emperor Napoleon, with an Austrian decoration, entered

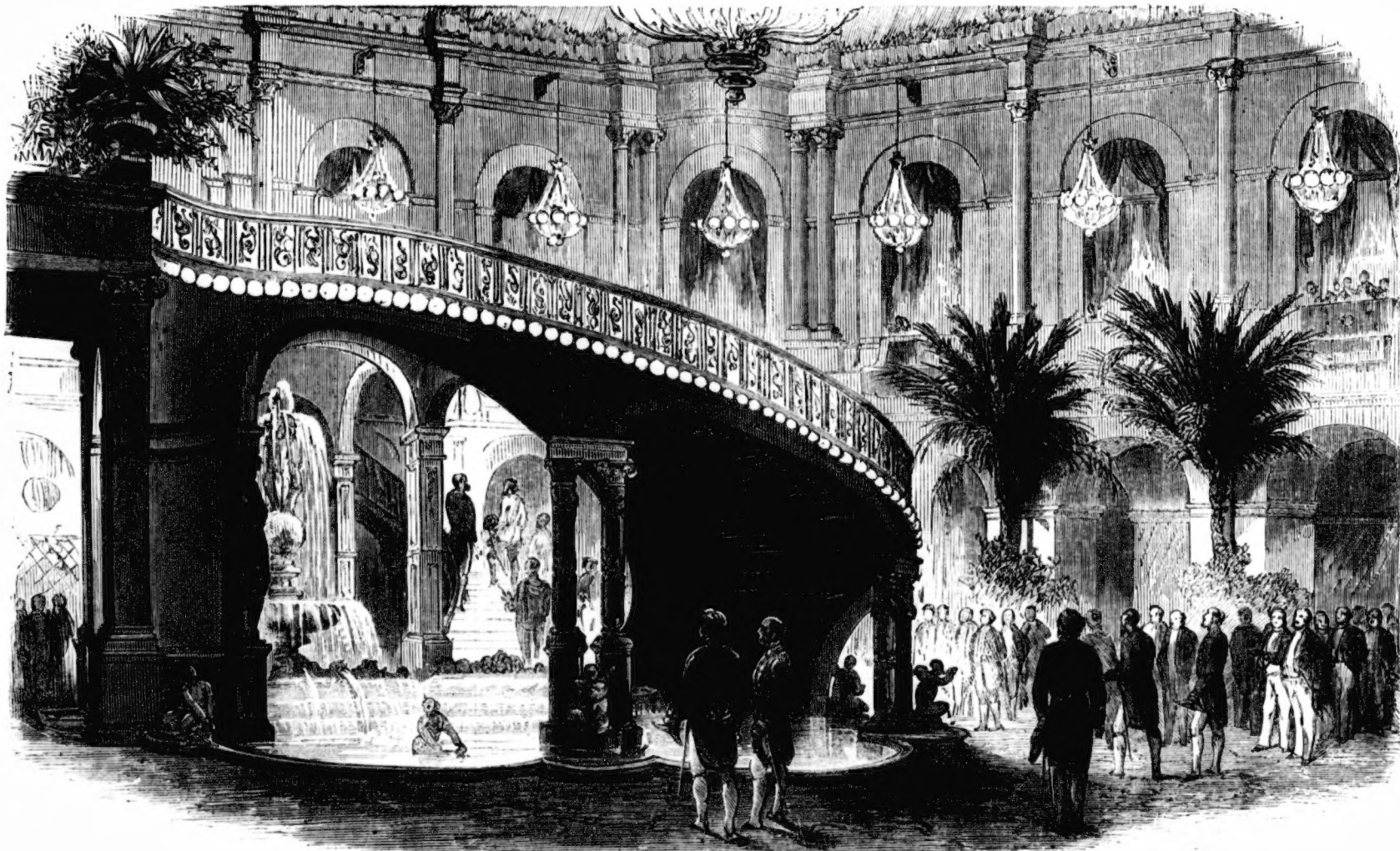
one of the closed state carriages of the Court, and, preceded by a cavalry detachment and the Cent Garde, went down the handsome Boulevard Sebastopol. The Imperial carriage was followed by those containing the Archdukes and the numerous suite of the Austrian Sovereign. The carriage of his Excellency Prince Metternich was conspicuous, and contained the Princess. All along the line, from the Strasbourg station, the Madeleine, the Rue Royale, the Place de la Concorde, &c., there was a display of the yellow Austrian flag mingled with the colours of France. Spectators, chiefly foreigners, lined the way. There was occasionally cheering, but little enthusiasm. The weather was delightful, and the sun gleamed on the youthful, blonde figure of Francis Joseph, who smiled and saluted the crowd.

##### INSTALLATION AT THE ELYSÉE.

On his arrival at the Elysée the Emperor of Austria was received by the Emperor of the French, the Prince Imperial, Princess Mathilde, and Princess Clotilde, the latter of whom had been awaiting his arrival, together with the ladies of the Empress's suite, to whom his Majesty was presented. After this ceremony, which forms the subject of one of our illustrations, the Emperor and Empress of the French returned to St. Cloud, where they were shortly joined at a *dîner intime* by their distinguished guests.

##### REVIEW IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

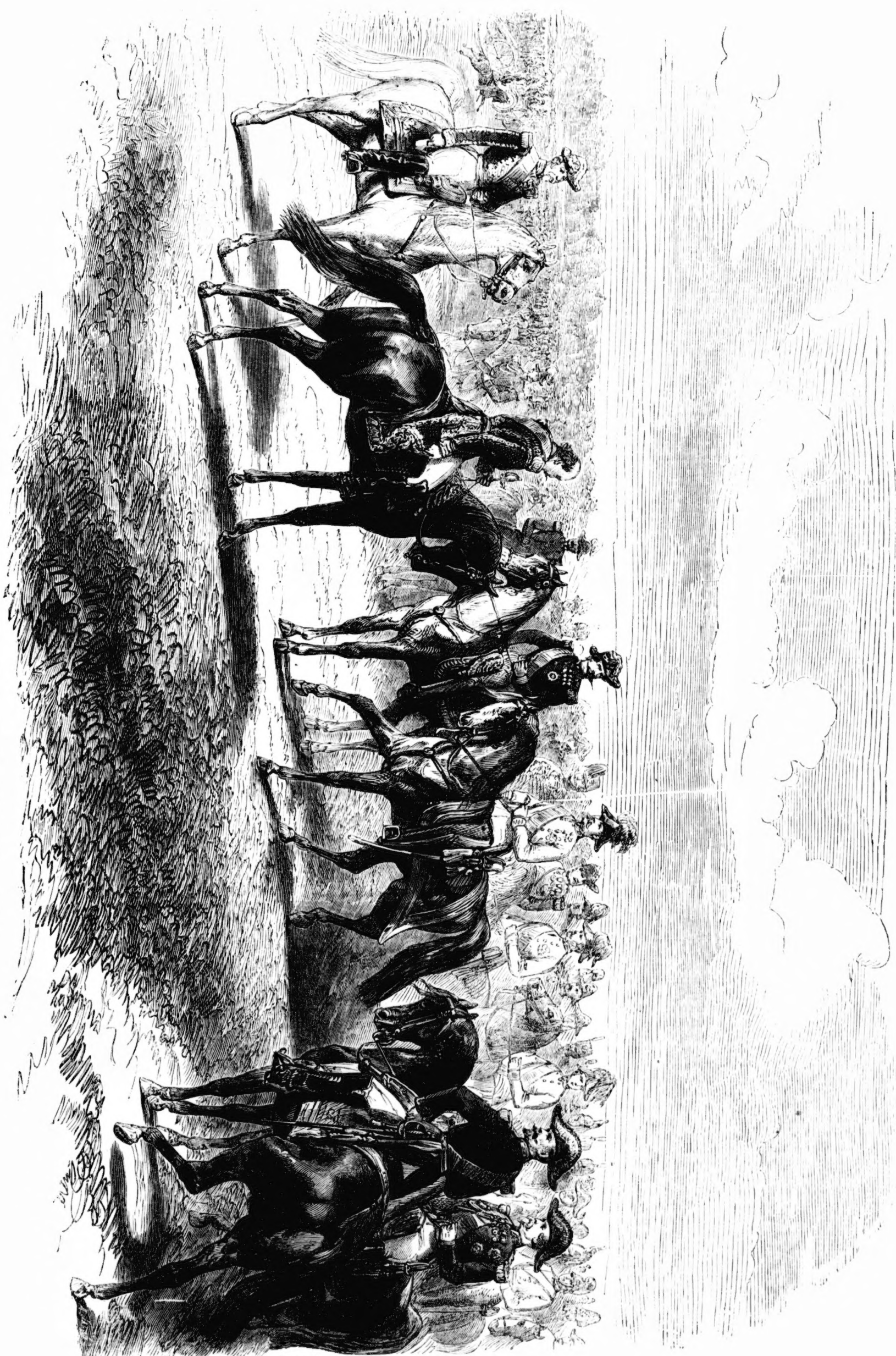
The racecourse of the Bois de Boulogne was once more occupied on Oct. 28 by many thousand horse, foot, and artillery soldiers, in



BANQUET AT THE HÔTEL DE VILLE.



REVIEW IN THE BOIS DE BULOGNE, PARIS, IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.





honour of the visit of the Emperor of Austria. The weather being unusually fine, there was a large attendance of spectators, but nothing to be compared to the immense crowds which occupied the various avenues of the Bois de Boulogne and the fringe of the racing-ground when the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, with their illustrious host, reviewed 40,000 men on the same spot. These military spectacles are wonderfully monotonous for those who have witnessed them on similar occasions. On the late occasion the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, the two Archdukes, with the military suite of Francis Joseph, caused a little diversity of the aspect of the staff by the presence of the conspicuous white coat of the Austrian uniform, and those long pendulous green cocks' feathers which are characteristic of the Austrian army. They proceeded from the Tuilleries about two o'clock, accompanied by a numerous staff and the Cent Garde, up the Avenue de l'Impératrice, and then direct to the racing-ground of the Bois de Boulogne. The review consisted of the usual marching past the Emperor and their staff, and the *vicars*, which are on such occasions as much a part of the soldier as the uniform he wears.

#### BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The municipality of Paris must have spent many hundreds of thousands of francs this year in giving banquets and fêtes to illustrious Exhibition visitors. The final feast of the series came off on the evening of the 28th ult., when the most magnificent salons in the whole world were lighted and decorated with flowers in honour of the Emperor of Austria and the Imperial Archdukes. Invitations had been addressed, by the authority of the Emperor, to the Ambassadors and Ambassadresses of the great Powers, as well as to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Sovereigns present at the banquet; also to the Cardinals, the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, the presidents of the great bodies of the State, the Marshals, the grand dignitaries of the Tuilleries, &c., to the persons composing the suites of their Majesties, to the strangers of eminence then present in Paris—among whom were observed a great many Austrians and Hungarians of distinction—to the members of the Municipal Council, the Mayor of Paris, and the Mayors of adjacent towns, with their ladies. Their Majesties arrived at half-past seven o'clock. They were received on their descent from their carriage by the Prefect of the Seine, accompanied by his secretary and the president of the council of the prefecture, by the Prefect of Police, and the president and secretary of the municipal council.

On their entering the marble court where the members of the municipal council were waiting, the band played the Austrian national hymn. Their Majesties proceeded to the banquet-hall by the grand staircase. After dinner the Emperor Napoleon rose and proposed the "Health of the Emperor of Austria," regretting that the Empress was not present. Cheering and music followed, and then the Emperor Francis Joseph made the following speech:—

Sire,—I am deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon me by the toast which your Majesty has proposed. When, a few days ago, I visited the tomb of my ancestors at Nancy, I could not forbear from expressing a wish. "May we be able," I said to myself, "to bury in this tomb, confided to the care of a generous nation, all the differences which have separated two nations who are called upon to march on together in the paths of progress and civilisation! (Expressions of general approval and renewed applause.) May we be able by our union to offer a new guarantee of that peace without which nations cannot prosper!" (Cries of "Bravo! bravo!" "Vive l'Empereur!") I thank the city of Paris for the welcome which it has given me; for in our times the expressions of goodwill between Sovereigns have a double value, inasmuch as they rest upon the sympathies and the aspirations of their peoples. I drink to the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, to France, and to the city of Paris.

The loudest applause and the most enthusiastic shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" followed the last words of the Emperor. After a promenade through the principal apartments, during which their Majesties received the strongest proofs of respectful sympathy, they retired at eleven o'clock, accompanied to their carriage by the same ceremonial observed upon their arrival.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

#### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

ALL visitors to Rome, with the exception of sworn Ultramontanes, agree in saying that the great evil of Roman life is stagnation, which is almost another word for death, or even for the corruption which follows death. Roman insurrectionary committees and Garibaldian expeditions, if they do no other good, at least change this stagnation, from time to time, into movement of some kind. Anything is better than nothing; and, desirous as the enervated Romans may be not to be disturbed, it is better that they should be disturbed and shaken a little than that they should go on stagnating, and all but dying of inanition. We are now speaking of the Romans alone; and it is but just that their views and interests should be considered, though the "Roman question" is not so much the question whether the Romans shall continue to be governed by the Pope or not as the question whether Italy shall or shall not have Rome for its capital. There were some years ago—there are, perhaps, even now—Romans who believe in the possibility of introducing reforms into the Roman States, so that it shall be possible for the subjects of the Pope to live the same free political life which the subjects of Victor Emmanuel enjoy. The Pope himself was at one time a reformer. But that time has passed, never—or, at least, never during the lifetime of Pius IX.—to return. Indeed, a reforming Pope is as great a contradiction as can well be conceived; and the publication of the "Syllabus of Modern Errors" made it evident that the present occupant of the Holy See had ultimately adopted that way of thinking. Among the errors of modern Liberalism as denounced by the Pope, freedom of the press and the pretended right of the governed to criticise the acts of their governors, are included. In fact, the Pope being infallible, in worldly as in spiritual affairs, it follows that it is not only wicked—it is, moreover, idle and superfluous—to ask whether his government is at all times the best possible government or not. In

1848 Pius IX. seems to have thought that there was some means of escape from the difficulty. Perhaps, while asserting his own infallibility (and the Sovereign of England is infallible in the sense that "the King can do no wrong"), he meant to throw a certain responsibility upon his Ministers and advisers. In fact, it might well be argued that, though the Pope is infallible, and can do no wrong, yet an Antonelli or a De Mérode, acting in his name, may occasionally make a mistake; and under the sort of constitutional Popedom which, in that strange year of 1848, *does* seem to have been dreamt of for a time, such, no doubt, was the theory adopted. But in 1848 there was no United Italy. The Roman question then was really whether the Romans should be ruled despotically or constitutionally. The revolutionists endeavoured to settle the question by a fight. Their appeal to force was met by force. The French occupied Rome, and the Pope, losing all faith in a Liberalism which had so nearly proved his ruin, adopted a reactionary policy.

At present, and ever since the formation of a more or less united Italy under Victor Emmanuel, the real "question" which has troubled the Pope has been the vital one whether Rome shall remain an independent State or be swallowed up in the new Italian kingdom. We cannot altogether wonder at the Holy Father objecting to the latter solution of the difficulty. Even the Sovereigns of Parma and Modena did not go of their own accord; they had to be sent away. And everyone knows what persuasion and what force had to be used before the King of Naples could be got to move. It is quite natural, then, that Pius IX., considered only as a temporal Sovereign, should not be ready to quit his dominions and abandon them to Victor Emmanuel, merely because he is exhorted to do so, and exhorted with some violence. It is said that his subjects are very unhappy under his Government; but this may be doubted. That they are governed badly is indisputable; but it is not at all certain that they suffer therefrom. They have no active political life; but they don't want it. They are ruled by ignorant, intolerant priests; but they don't seem to mind it. With Garibaldi at the very gates of Rome the Roman population has not moved. The Roman insurrectionary committee has thrown bombs about the streets, as though it were immaterial who suffered provided only some one, whether on the Papal or on the popular side, got hurt; but the inhabitants of Rome, as a body, have remained perfectly still.

However, the best part of the Roman population is, according to Garibaldi, in exile or in prison; and there is no Government in the world so bad that it does not enjoy some sort of support from at least a portion of its subjects. Who ever heard of a King not being supported by his own Court, and by the tradesmen supplying the Court? Then there are the lazy classes—an important force, a weighty *vis inertia* in all parts of Italy—who care nothing how they are ruled, but consider that, on the whole, things may just as well remain as they are.

But, allow that the Romans are contented with their actual position, that still is no reason why Rome—we mean the Roman State—with its 600,000 inhabitants, should be allowed to remain an obstacle, a constant obstacle, to the unification and pacification of Italy. Would the French tolerate at Avignon, once the seat of the Papacy, an independent ecclesiastical Government within its own Imperial Government—a Government essentially, radically opposed to all the principles held dear by the French, and ready to extend the hand of friendship and encouragement to all France's enemies? The Italians suffer as much from having the Pope at Rome as the French would suffer from having him at Avignon. The Holy Father could scarcely go anywhere without being very much in the way; but Italy has endured him for some time; and if the French are determined to maintain him in the exercise of his temporal power, they ought really to let him date an encyclical or two from the old Papal residence in the south of France.

EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—The congress appointed to be held at Birmingham on Wednesday, Nov. 13, under the direction of the general committee of the Scholastic Registration Association, will meet in the Midland Institute at eleven o'clock, a.m. The Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D., F.C.P., Head Master of the Bromsgrove Grammar School, will preside. The subjects for discussion are as follow:—1. How far will the proposed Scholastic Registration Act tend to raise the standard of education throughout the country, and promote the interests and efficiency of the scholastic profession? 2. How far is the science of education capable of development in this country by the more specific training of educators, and by such measures as the institution of a special faculty of education in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland? 3. What means can be adopted for training teachers for upper and middle class schools?

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS.—The marriage of the King of the Hellenes to the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna took place in the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, on the 27th ult. The wedding party assembled in the palace at eight o'clock in the evening, and the departure of the wedding procession for the Court chapel was announced to the town by a salvo of twenty-one guns. In the procession were the brother and uncle of the bridegroom, the Crown Prince of Denmark and Prince Charles of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. The bride wore a crown on her head, and a crimson velvet mantle, lined with ermine, over her dress. The marriage ceremony was performed according to the Greek rite by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, and according to the Lutheran rite (the King being of that religion) in the palace by a Lutheran minister. A grand ball followed, after which the married couple received a religious picture, and bread and salt from the hands of the Czarowitch and his Princess. The town was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN THE TEMPLE.—On Monday there was an exhibition of chrysanthemums in the spacious garden of the Inner Temple, which was visited by a large number of persons. Owing to the coldness of the weather during a part of last month, the pompons are not in a very forward state. The plants generally have been carefully tended during their growth, and many of the specimens are very fine, particularly those which are designated Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, White Globe, St. Patrick, Jardin des Plantes, Beverley, Little Harry, &c. Among the larger varieties are those of Etiole Polaire, golden yellow; Euryale, red and gold; E. Phœbus, golden orange; Triomphe du Nord, light red; Versailles Defiance, light rose lilac; Ramoncel, yellow and orange; Julie Lagravère, bright crimson; Prince Jerome, straw and brown; Stellaris globosa, crimson and ermine; and Zephyr, salmon red and yellow. There are also large anemone-flowered specimens, liliifolius, hybrids of every imaginable shade of colour, and variously curved. Mr. Dale, the gardener of the Middle Temple, also exhibits a small but very fine collection. The flowers will be at perfection about the middle of the ensuing week.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, on her return from Balmoral last Saturday, stayed for an hour at Lancaster, and the Mayor and civic authorities of that ancient city took advantage of the incident to present loyal addresses, which, together with a remarkably handsome bouquet of autumnal flowers (the gift of the Mayoress, Mrs. Ware), were most graciously received.

KING LOUIS I. OF BAVARIA has arrived at Nice, where he proposes to pass the winter.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON was so far recovered from his recent attacks of gout as to be able to preach, last Sunday, at both the morning and evening services at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, vacant by the death of the Earl of Rosse, is, it is said, likely to be offered to Lord Cairns.

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued to the 19th inst., then to meet "for dispatch of business."

SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, late Chief Justice of Bombay, died, on Tuesday morning, at Killarney House, the seat of Lord Castlereagh.

THE Banda and Kirwee prize money distribution has commenced.

A MRS. ELLA MERRICK THOMAS, of Amherst, Mass., is said to be the youngest mother in America, being only thirteen years of age.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, M.P., unable to acquiesce in the ultra-revolutionary doctrines lately enunciated by Messrs. Lucraft, Odgers, and other pro-Fenian counsellors of the Reform League, has withdrawn himself from all contact, so far, at least, as attends membership, with that association.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN refused to admit women to the classes of the college or to any of its departments.

THE following is cut from a Glasgow paper:—"Wanted a situation as tablemaid. None need apply unless worthy of a good servant."

SIR ALFRED HORSFORD received orders last Saturday to proceed to Liverpool, in anticipation of Fenian disturbances, and take command of the troops there, consisting of a battery of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and a battalion of infantry.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE having retired from the Post Office, his friends and colleagues have commemorated that event by a dinner, given to him at the Albion, at which nearly a hundred persons were present.

THE PLAGUE is reported to have broken out in the delta of the Euphrates and to have attacked Kerbela and Bagdad.

"VITALS COOKED HERE" is the appalling announcement placarded in the window of a New York eating-house. Upon this a wag remarks, "That is probably where the good livers go."

THE ROYAL IRISH MOUNTED CONSTABULARY are being supplied with breech loading revolvers, needle action, of the best pattern. In connection with the recent honours conferred upon the force, the uniform will shortly be altered, the tunics to be bound with blue and red.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS have inundated the districts of the Ganges. Numerous villages have been swept away, and the Eastern Bengal Railway has suffered severe damages.

THE REV. DR. NORMAN MACLEOD was entertained at a public dinner at Willis's Rooms, last week, on the occasion of his leaving the country, with Dr. Watson, as a deputation from the Established Church of Scotland to visit the different mission stations of that Church in India.

VITRIOL-THROWING at church doors in Camberwell by unknown persons has been so complained of lately by the congregations attending that the churchwardens of St. Giles's and Camden Churches have offered a reward of £20 for the detection of the miscreants.

A TREE has lately been cut in Ohio, which is declared by experts to be 792 years old. It weighed 30 tons, was more than 12 ft. in circumference, and made 7000 ft. of inch boards, clear stuff.

SHANKHOUSE PIT, near Cramlington, was flooded from old workings last week. There were 150 persons in the pit, all of whom escaped except one man, named Allen, who, while altering the pump gear, was drowned. His body has been recovered.

A WEALTHY CUBAN recently died in New York, leaving all his property to his widow, who was his second wife. One of his sons by his first wife has now married the widow and the fortune, much to the disgust of his brother. An action to set aside the marriage has failed.

THE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA have appointed a Commission to examine and report on the historical buildings in the several provinces of India, some of which have an antiquity of nearly 3000 years, with a view to their conservation. Photographs, plans, and measurements, it is said, are to be systematically taken and published.

MR. TOMLIN, M.P., of Nacton Park, has bought the Duke of Hamilton's Suffolk property, and has now above 20,000 acres on the banks of the Orwell, forming in all a very compact estate, which has been got together in a very few years by purchases from other proprietors in the county.

SERIOUS MEAT AND BREAD RIOTS have occurred in Exeter. A mob numbering 3000 broke every butcher's and baker's shop windows in the city. Troops, militia, and special constables having been called out, the disturbances were suppressed. Similar disturbances have occurred at Teignmouth and other towns in the west of England.

TO CLEAN A STEEL PEN, place it over a gaslight for a few seconds, then dip it in water, and it will again be in a good condition to write with. Also any new pen which is too hard to write with will become softer by being heated in the same way.

THE MAN JOHN SKATES, who is in custody on suspicion of having shot the policeman Saunders in North-crescent-means, was brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday. The injured constable was present to give evidence. He stated that he had seen the prisoner near the news early in the evening when the shot was fired, but that he certainly was not the man who fired the pistol. Under these circumstances, the magistrate offered to release Skates on giving bail; but declined to let him go altogether, as he might have been in league with the man who shot the policeman.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN STEAM-TRANSPORT MALABAR, with troops for Abyssinia, has arrived at Suez. 3000 mules are in Egypt, awaiting transport. Colonel Merewether has found a good encampment at Zoufifa, and is sending out reconnoitring parties.

A SERIOUS COLLISION occurred on the Great Northern Railway, near the Wellwyn tunnel, on Tuesday evening. A goods-train was being shunted across the main line, when the train from King's-cross for Cambridge came up and dashed into the engine of the goods-train. The wreck was great. Unfortunately several passengers were injured. Five are stated to have been seriously hurt, and one Captain Ferguson lies at Hatfield in a dangerous condition.

EFFIGIES OF GUY FAWKES were carried in various parts of the metropolis on Tuesday, chiefly under the management of boys. On the Surrey side a monster effigy, illustrative of certain ritualistic practices, mounted on a platform drawn by one horse and attended by several men, was paraded, but the police, exercising their powers under the new Street Regulation Act, cut short the career of this party, and compelled them to withdraw their exhibition.

AT SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, recently, a young man named Stringfellow suddenly disappeared. Samuel Burton, a friend of his, dreamt that he had drowned himself in Caudwell Water, near Sutton, and that he (Burton) had succeeded in dragging him out by the back part of his boot. Burton told several of his neighbours of his dream, and they proceeded to the spot to drag for Stringfellow. The second time the drag was thrown into the water, the body of Stringfellow was brought to the top, exactly in the position described by Burton—as by the back of the boot and stocking.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY as to the ownership of a cow in Ohio led the Judge to adopt a singular method of deciding the question. The Court adjourned to a field where the cow was. The man claimant then tried all his persuasive powers, but the cow would not recognise him. Then the woman called "Poly!" and the intelligent animal scattered the crowd that surrounded her and broke for the woman, where she rubbed her nose against her mistress, overjoyed to find her. The Justice decided that the cow was hers.

CONJUGIAL AFFECTION.—An instance of conjugal affection is narrated as occurring lately in New Hampshire, U.S. A couple had quarrelled during the whole long term of their married life. At last the husband was taken ill and evidently about to die. His wife came to his bedside, where, after she had seen his condition, the following colloquy ensued:—"W'y, daddy, your feet are cold, and your hands are cold, and your nose is cold!" "W'al, let me be cold!" "W'y, daddy, you're goin' to die!" "W'al, I guess I know wot I'm bout!" "W'y, daddy, wat's to becom of me if you die?" "Duno, and don't care! Wat I want to know is, wat's to becom of me?"

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.—More than forty years ago a young Englishman fresh from college printed at Paris, for private circulation, a thin octavo volume, entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers." One hundred copies only were printed; the book was in verse, as so many first volumes are, and the neophyte author prefaced it by a warm-hearted dedication to a brother collegian then studying for the Bar, wherein, with keen prescience, he prophesied that his friend would not fail to achieve the highest honours in his chosen profession. The prophet was the now Lord Lytton, and the subject of his prophecy was the present Sir Alexander Cockburn. When the latter proposed the health of his old and early friend at the Dickens dinner last Saturday evening, this prophecy must surely have flitted across the memory of both. The volume referred to is among the scarcest of the scarce, for its author called in and destroyed nearly all the copies he had sent out, on account of a satirical poem, called "Aimack's," which, on reflection, he was unwilling should remain before the world, inasmuch as he had therein drawn several unflattering portraits of celebrities of that day; the Duke of Wellington and Samuel Rogers, among many more.—*Echoes from the Clubs.*



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHEN the historian comes to write a history of this Abyssinian business he will be sadly puzzled, unless he shall have more documents than we have, to learn how we got into such an awkward dilemma. I have read pretty well all that Parliament has supplied in shape of debates, bluebooks, &c., and have gone through Dr. Beke's "British Captives in Abyssinia;" but I have not learned the real reason why the British captives were seized. Dr. Beke, who probably knows as much as any man, tells us that the subject is still involved in mystery. Perhaps we shall at last have to refer the conduct of Theodore to the *ultima ratio*—he is mad. One thing is pretty certain, he drinks hard; and a hard-drinking barbarian King is not much ahead of a madman. There is, though, one fact which has loomed out of the mist whilst I have been reading these documents which is worthy of notice—viz., that if we had not had diplomatic correspondence with Abyssinia this calamity which has come upon us could not have happened. And when I saw this clearly, I was led to ask, "Why should we send Consuls to Abyssinia?" And to this I could not find any satisfactory answer. We have little or no commerce with the country; nor is there any probability that a commerce could be created. For, if they want what we have, and we want what they have, how is an exchange of commodities to be carried on? Abyssinia is some hundreds of miles inland, with no roads to the sea, and not a single port on its coast. The ports on the shores of the Red Sea all belong to the Pacha of Egypt, to whom they have been conceded by the Sultan within the last two years. One can faintly imagine a reason why we should have a Consul at Massowah to look after our interests in those waters; and really Massowah is the port of the Abyssinian Consul. But Colonel Plowden, the predecessor of Cameron, was five years away from Massowah, professedly negotiating a treaty, but really helping King Theodore to quell rebellions. I believe, indeed, he held rank in the Abyssinian army. Now, do the English people pay their money for this? The Consul at Massowah has £600 a year, and £300 for office expenses. It will be the duty of a reformed Parliament to have our consular arrangements overhauled and to insist upon knowing what are the duties of our Consuls abroad. We have several hundreds of them scattered over the face of the globe, and the total cost of these establishments was in 1865-6 £130,500. This is a large sum; but the country would not grudge it if we could but get faithful services for our money. But to pay gentlemen for commanding the armies of barbarian Kings like Theodore of Abyssinia is outrageous. It is but fair to say that Consul Plowden did negotiate a commercial treaty, but I do not think it was ever ratified; certainly it has never been more than a dead letter. One thing is, however, quite certain—we don't need a Consul in Abyssinia; and if we had never sent one there we should not have been involved in this war. Diplomatisings in these barbarian countries often place us in questionable positions, and seriously compromise our national character. Here is an example:—Consul Plowden, in the month of February, 1860, while marching with 500 of his followers, was attacked by a much larger force under a chief named Garred. Mr. Plowden was wounded, taken prisoner, ransomed by the Emperor (Theodore); but, in the following month, died of his wounds. In October of the same year Theodore, accompanied by Mr. Bell, an Englishman attached to Theodore's court, advanced against Garred, to avenge Consul Plowden's death. They met Garred with a force of 2000 men. Theodore's advanced guard, led by Bell, made a furious attack upon them. Bell slew Garred with his own hand, but was immediately killed by Garred's brothers. A considerable number of the latter's troops having fallen, the rest surrendered at discretion. Well, this is all fair in war; but what do your readers think of what followed? The King slew Garred's brothers, though they were his Majesty's cousins; and then ordered 1500 of the soldiers who had surrendered to be executed. He did this, he said, to win the friendship of the Queen: our Queen, readers! not a nice thing that, to reflect upon. But there is something more unpleasant to come. He wrote to Earl Russell to tell his Lordship what he had done. His Lordship replied to thank him and to introduce a successor to Plowden—the unfortunate Cameron, now in prison—and at the end of the letter we have this paragraph:—"I thank your Highness for the letter which you addressed to me informing me of the steps which you had taken to punish the men who murdered (?) Mr. Plowden and Mr. Bell; and, with my best wishes for your uninterrupted happiness, I recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.—Your faithful friend, RUSSELL." The Emperor then, on the receipt of this, of course felt that he had by slaughtering in cold blood these 1500 men presented to the Queen of England—a most acceptable peace-offering. "The Queen of England is like unto us, then." And this idea would be proclaimed abroad, as it, indeed, was; for King Theodore is very talkative, especially in his cups, and very boastful; and it is not at all improbable that Earl Russell's letter was read aloud before his councillors and generals and vast concourses of his people. This is not pleasant to think of. Nor is it nice that our Queen should have written to this savage barbarian and styled him "My good friend." Necessary under the circumstances it might have been; but if we had never entered into diplomatic connection with Abyssinia the circumstances never could have arisen.

I hope that you will not think, from anything I have written, that I blame the Government for going to war. I hold that, after all efforts had failed to get the captives out of prison, war became an inexorable necessity. This barbarian King has got two of our officers in his grip, and not mere Consuls, but special Envoys, representatives of her Majesty; and if we were not by stern force to compel this monster to relax his grip, and to give him a good buffet, we should be the laughing-stock of the world, and the lives of no Englishmen, Consuls or not, would be safe, and in India it would be almost an invitation to rebellion.

There are not wanting, though, people who think that we are premature in going to war, and in this bluebook there are several letters from different gentlemen suggesting plans for releasing the prisoners, with accompanying offers from the writers to carry them out. The most remarkable of these plans is that shadowed forth in the following extracts from a letter from Captain Parker Snow, a well-known traveller, to Lord Stanley. His Lordship has never been credited with humour; but it certainly must have been a feeling of humour which led him to print this letter:—

You are aware, my Lord, that all "medicine men," "wizards," "demented persons," "cunning men," "skilful craftsmen," &c., are in a measure held sacred in the East. I have found it so among all the many wild tribes visited by me in various parts of the globe; and a reference to any of my works, or to official reports, will show that I have invariably succeeded among even the most savage races of mankind. I simply study them, and then adapt myself to their ways (without entirely losing my own self-respect), until I win their good-will and carry my point. It may appear absurd to relate how—sometimes as an acrobat, then a medicine-man, next a grave reader of the stars, or a laughing merry-andrew, but always kind and gentle, as well as firm—I have got on. Playing with the children, admiring the women, no matter how ugly, and humouring the men (who are often but big babies), I have passed scathless through wild people who, before and afterwards (most remarkably in two cases, Australia and Tierra del Fuego), murdered the white men visiting them. A bold, fierce dash, with no shadow of timidity, is, however, necessary, and they respect it.

But to sum up all on this point, let me simply say that a man must be a student of human nature in all its variety, and with a shrewd penetrating mind, work upon it as he finds best at the time. To this there must be an eye which never quails; and, though I profess no adherence to any particular dogma of spiritualism or mesmerism, yet I add that magnetic power can be tried, and, as I well know, tried successfully. . . . I would suggest that I be sent out armed with full authority (secret) to demand support from British officials wherever found; that I take upon myself such character as I may find best suited to ingratiate myself with the Monarch and his people; and, as I do not speak the language, a faithful interpreter be found to act as a sort of connection to me—a partly dumb man. I would enter Abyssinia from the east, as an Arab, and not appear, unless afterwards necessary, as a European. My after plans would be guided by circumstances, but the main object should be to make myself servicable to the ruler of the people and his courtiers; then strive (of course it would be at the risk of my head or my freedom) to effect the escape of our friends, if I failed in securing the Emperor's good graces and so obtaining their release. In other words, I am willing to go and try to be of use to this Monarch, so that, while myself perhaps an hostage, my

loan for the release of the poor captives might be granted. As for my return, I have that same faith, religiously, and an incomprehensible something else mentally, which inspires me onward with the belief of success, and which, years before we knew the fact, told me (see how truly prophetic I was, by examining the Arctic bluebooks, March, 1850) where Franklin's companions were and how they could be saved, and also which made me successful in Tierra del Fuego and elsewhere.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.  
THE MAGAZINES.

The *Daily Telegraph*, following "W. R. G." in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, thinks it necessary to observe that "Garibaldi was greatly indebted for his success in the Two Sicilies to causes quite independent of the courage of his red-shirted volunteers." This is "wonderful out of all whooping," as Celia says. There usually are other "causes" in warfare. For instance, there was the storm at Crecy; there was the hurricane that scattered the Armada; and there were the Prussians who "came up" in time at Waterloo. At the Pass of Thermopylae, too, there was the rocky defile which enabled the three hundred to stand out so long. As Mrs. Partington says, "There's always something, my dear!" But there is not always a coward at hand, thank God, to remind brave men, in the hour of defeat, that they did not win a former victory without "something" besides bravery.

The *Saturday Review* for Nov. 2 has, *apropos* of the Talmud article in the *Quarterly* (about which such an unnecessary fuss has been made), the following specimen of the order mare's nest:—

By far the most important part of the essay is that which treats of the intimate connection between Judaism and Christianity. The results at which the writer arrives ought to be carefully considered. What was long supposed to be the essentially Christian element in Christian morals, as opposed to Judaism, now appears as common to both. "Do unto another as thou wouldst be done by" is quoted by the President Hillel—at the date of whose death Jesus was ten years of age—as an old and well-known dictum "that comprised the whole law."

This is truly rich! If anybody ever said that the golden rule was "essentially Christian, as opposed to Judaism," he had not read his New Testament; for the Founder of Christianity, in the most express terms that language could supply him with, referred that rule to its source in the ancient ethics of the Jewish people; and in one case, in nearly almost the exact words of Hillel. See Matthew vii. 12, Mark xii. 28 to 34, and compare Leviticus xix. 18. If, Sir, it is too much to expect that biblical students should study the Apocrypha (which, if they had done, they would not have been so excited about this Talmud paper); it is surely not too much to demand that they should treat the plain words of the Founder of Christianity with common attention before they criticise the relation between his teaching and that of "Judaism." There are probably not five men in the world competent to deal, as it deserves, with the learning and critical discrimination shown in the *Quarterly's* article—it seems to be every way a surprising essay; but the general conclusions to which it points (and about which people hold up their hands in surprise) were, and are, quite open to any attentive reader of the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha.

I do not suppose, Sir, that the interest of the Cornelius O'Dowd paper on "Garibaldi's Last," in *Blackwood*, will be diminished by the fact of the amiable, touching, and beautifully congruous attitude in which the Vicar of Christ now stands at Rome—an attitude which attracts towards him the love, homage, prayers, and tears of the best portions of the human family all over the world; and these must surely affect him more than even the fact that French bayonets have enabled him a little longer to "sit upon his property," as Copperfield's aunt said. Meanwhile, the lesson, or moral, of O'Dowd's article is this:—Let no man who, like Garibaldi, makes a certain purpose or ideal the law of his life, entangle himself by personal or civic ties which may at some time conflict with his duty to his purpose: a stern, hard lesson; more difficult than dying to an affectionate, simple heart like Garibaldi's. But Mazzini, whatever his errors, understood it; and, with perfect consistency, obeyed the law of his life when he refused the amnesty. If Garibaldi had had the intellectual tenacity which would have enabled him to keep aloof in the same way, it would not now be in the power of his enemies to say that he was "a rebel to his King." The rest of *Blackwood* is not remarkable. It used to have good essayists on its staff. Where are they?

Dr. Norman Macleod has become a topic of the day. A character with so large a ground-plan and so much fertility, warmth, and moral hospitality in it makes an attractive subject; and the *Contemporary* takes it up at some length. The paper contains many striking gleams of true critical insight, but chiefly in places where they do not and cannot fall on the doctor's portrait. Mr. Peter Bayne writes a splendid paper on "Mr. Arnold and Mr. Swinburne," and I agree, generally, with what he says. But this dashing literary *sabreur*, who is so great in the "upper cut" and the "under cut," should mind his "guard" better! If that be a true picture of human life which admits that "throughout vast tracts of human history the body of the race have been preyed upon by pestilence, famine, the sword, and all industry has languished, save that ghastly industry in which man sheds his brother's blood;" while the "common man has ever been a toiler, and scope to toil, opportunity to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow has been all that man in this world ordinarily attains—horny hand, bent back, aching limb, hard fare,—if this be true, I say, the case of the pessimist is all but admitted. Mr. Bayne may tell him of intuitions and feelings, but he will reply, "I don't care for your feelings; I have no such intuitions, and facts are dead against you." Again, if it be true that "against man united, against the ordered array of human kind, against the ever-advancing, far-stretching line of the great *exercitus* of the race, Nature's rude host—winds, lightnings, pestilences, storms, are chaff before the blast" (p. 345), the case of the atheist is also admitted.

In *Macmillan* the author of "Friends in Council" begins his new story, "Realmah;" but it is nothing like a modern novel. Great honour to *Macmillan* for its courage in printing anything so thoroughly original. The reader of "Realmah" will please note the proper names invented by the author, and watch their relations. Mr. F. T. Palgrave appears once more as a poet—he is welcome. "The Chapelet of Pearls," by Miss Yonge, opens very prettily. How fresh and vivid this lady's faculty continues to be! By all means, if you can, read the paper on "Dulwich College."

The *Cornhill* has an admirable article on the "Satirists of the Reformation;" and "By the Seaside in South-East Africa" is very interesting. The leading story, "The Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly," is just of the order which is difficult to judge of in pieces; so all one can well say is that it is good; and that might be dispensed with, because bad work scarcely ever finds a place in the *Cornhill*.

Of *St. Paul's* what can one say in a sentence or two? That it reflects the best qualities of the mind and culture of its editor, Mr. Anthony Trollope, cannot seem feeble praise to the tens of thousands of readers whom he has delighted by his novels. "The Military Armaments of the Five Great Powers" appears to me as admirable a paper as any in the whole month's catalogue.

*London Society* is, this month, a great improvement upon "recent issues." Is not that the phrase, Sir? But don't go and say I invented it! "How I Fell into the Clutches of King Theodore, with an Original Sketch" of that Royal cad—don't you call that an attraction? though I have a suspicion that the story is a little apocryphal. The author of the "Piccadilly Papers" (which are really capital) makes a suggestion which I have made once a year, somehow or other, for more than ten years now—lavatories at the British Museum. Is it quite impossible to get this suggestion attended to? Why don't the readers get up a lavatory-round-robin to the trustees—crying out, as the carpenter did in *Chaucer*, "Water, Water!"

*Aunt Judy* says she wants "one cheer more." By all means—she deserves it, heartily. Some day, a word more for this beautiful magazine; but, just now, let me say that I leave unnoticed, on principle, every magazine for the young (I have a staring, shameless example before me) which resorts to intriguing puffery among the children, in order to increase its circulation. There can scarcely be a more disgraceful spectacle than that of a magazine for boys and girls which, while talking "good" on every page,

resorts to the paltry trickery of half-bankrupt shopkeepers to call attention to its trumpery. If our young people must be corrupted, let us at least not torment them before their time.

Have you seen *Fun* this week? If not, lose no time in treating yourself to a look, and a laugh, at Dizzy "Up to Snuff" and "Suggestions for the Civic Procession of the Ninth." Both are very good, as is also the "malt-treated" gentleman.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A criticism of Mr. Phelps's performance in a new part is a task that I have always shrunk from. It is always beyond my ken; I can't grasp it—I can't appreciate it—I can't understand it. I find all my pet theories as to what will please an English audience cast to the wind—I find that elocution means a monotonous mispronunciation of familiar words, and dialogue a succession of speeches a hundred lines in length. I learnt, last Saturday (among other startling things), that it was Marino Faliero's determination that the Venetian patricians should some day "bag their brad," and that he himself was doomed to suffer an ignominious "dath." His wounds "garped"—his e's became a's and his a's e's. Well, I could recognise in Mr. Phelps's performance the estimable quality of unstaginess, and I admit that his bearing, as a powerful man borne down by weight of sorrow and of years, was becoming and in every way artistic. But his elocution!

The utter dreariness of such a play as "Marino Faliero," altered and (in a dramatic sense) improved by Mr. Bayle Bernard, can only be realised by him who has sat out the four long acts in which its slender story is told. The long dreary speeches, droned out in slow succession, for the best part of four hours, by actors who, as a rule, seemed to have no notion of the value of the text they were delivering, seemed simply interminable. The piece is not even decently acted. Mr. Phelps is—Mr. Phelps. His admirers may count on seeing a performance neither better nor worse than anything that he has done this year. Mr. Edmund Phelps is weak and unimpressive. Mr. McIntyre, who has acquired a reputation for vigour, is over-vigorous. The best played part in the piece was that of the weak-minded young sculptor, who betrays the conspirators—this was excellently played by Mr. Harcourt. Mrs. Hermann Vezin was distinct but unimpressive, and Mr. Cowper played tolerably as the plotting ship-yard master. But if the piece was dull and the acting bad, the scenery was in every respect perfect, and the dresses of the most magnificent and costly description. A more perfectly appointed scene than the "Giant Staircase" I never saw on the English stage. The Palazzo San Marco, the ball-room scene, and the Doge's apartment in the Palace, are exquisite specimens of the perfection to which scenic art has reached. The ballets are vigorous and picturesque. "Marino Faliero" may or may not have a long career before it—where Mr. Phelps is concerned I do not venture to prophesy.

A foolish one-act drama, called "A Story of Procida," was produced at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE on Saturday last. The plot is weak, the characters uninteresting, and situations which were intended to be dramatic were simply funny. It is expensively mounted.

A short, bustling farce, "Allow Me to Explain!"—described in the bills as altered from the French by Mr. W. S. Gilbert—was produced at the PRINCE OF WALES'S last Monday. The burden of the piece rests on Mr. Honey's shoulders; and when that gentleman knows his part, I may, perhaps, be in a position to criticise his performance. As it was, it resembled a very bad and wholly incomprehensible rehearsal.

Mr. Alfred Wigan strengthened his bill, on Thursday last, with a revival of "The First Night." Of this performance I must speak next week.

## PARIS GOSSIP.

THE tone in Paris for the past week has been both various and strongly pronounced. Europe seemed on the eve of great and decisive events, and while some portions of society were filled with alarm, others were ready to leap for joy; while others, again, could not disguise their feelings of chagrin and disappointment. The financial glass at the Bourse was extraordinarily perturbed, and indicated "stormy." The uneasiness of the Government manifested itself in many ways in this city. But at length the heavy war-clouds have broken up, and people think they now see them floating and melting away. A sense of relief is felt generally, and that is enough for a nation which seems now to live on from day to day without a settled object or fixed policy.

All danger of a collision in Italy being past, the other question comes up, will the French withdraw; and, if so, with what guarantees for the Pope?

Both parties in France—the clerical and the Voltairian, for this is the real division of opinion upon the present subject—think that, though the events of Sunday and Monday last have given a respite, they have settled nothing. And the few dis-passioned persons who belong to neither of these parties cannot but agree with them on this point. The Papal Government is ridiculously too weak to defend itself against Italy, of which Garibaldi is only the headstrong representative; therefore, say the *Univers* and *Monde* and *Union*, execute your Treaty of Zurich—you, the Emperor of the French, who now make so much pother about your signature not being dishonoured; give back to the dispossessed Princes their States, and make Piedmont disgorge the provinces of the Holy See of which it has robbed the Pope, with no more right than Garibaldi now has to take Rome. On the other hand, argue the *Siecle* and *Opinion Nationale*, France cannot do this. No man in his senses believes in it; and, as the Pope is unable to stand alone, is France eternally to mount guard as his gendarme against Italy? So they all cry out for what they term a "solution;" and that, no doubt, would be better than a coercion. As France cannot resume the former guardianship of Rome, and as the Catholic Powers seem disinclined to interfere, the prevailing opinion is that his Holiness will ultimately be left to his fate—which must be that of the earthen pot in contact with the iron one.

Last week was one of immense activity at Toulon, and, indeed, in all the French arsenals; and ships and gun-boats were ordered to fit out *en guerre*. The whole French army, too, seems to have been put in motion, and all the men on leave were called in. At the same time the garrison of Paris was increased, although two divisions of the Imperial Guard were ordered to Toulon to embark. This warlike activity has, however, now ceased, or at least relaxed. The force of the expeditionary corps to Rome is 19,000 men, of all arms, and they are all there now. You may have noticed the hasty return of Maria Sophia, the ex-Queen of Naples, to Rome. This bold and ambitious Princess went, as it were, to fish in troubled waters. Not the least doubt exists that she hoped to get back her husband's kingdom for him. Imagine her bitter disappointment on learning, when she reached Civita Vecchia, that, to use the sorrowful words of the Irish attorney, "a compromise had unexpectedly broken out between the parties."

There was a statement that on Monday the troops here were kept in barracks, but I have not been able to discover that there is any truth in it. The measure was said to be connected with the subject of a number of arrests made by the police on Saturday (All Souls') at Montmartre Cemetery, where a great many persons had gone to hang *immortelles* on the tombs of Godefroy Cavaignac and Daniel Manin. The arrests, eighteen in all, including those of three journalists, are alleged to have been made without the least provocation, and in a rough and offensive manner. The police, indeed, are said to have made an indiscriminate charge upon the persons assembled. One well-known London journalist, whose greatest powers of expression are in his pen, wisely thinking discretion the better part of valour, saved his liberty by taking to his heels. These arrests have excited much indignation among the extreme Liberals, or, if you will, Republicans, and a great demonstration was apprehended on Monday. Hence the rumour I have mentioned; although others connect it with apprehended risings of the working men in consequence of the closing of the factories and the dearth of bread.



## THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

THE civic throne of the city of London this day passes to a new occupant. King Gabriel is, mayorally, defunct; and King Allen reigns in his stead. A great event that in the City, though of much less importance now than it was in days of yore. The Lord Mayor, however greatly his office may bulk in the eyes of strangers and foreigners, who have only vague notions of English affairs, is not now so mighty a personage in the eyes of Londoners as he once was. He is simply the chief magistrate of the central, certainly the most wealthy, but not the most populous, district of the metropolis. Outside the City boundary he is nobody; in fact, Sir John Thwaites is a greater man than he. Even within the City itself the Lord Mayor is, we fear, held in high esteem mainly because of the hospitality he dispenses and the luxurious "feeds" he provides. Were the government of the metropolis so reformed and reconstructed as to make it one vast homogeneous municipality, with the City for its centre and the Lord Mayor for its chief, as it possibly may be ere long, then, indeed, would the ancient glories of the mayoralty be revived, and his Lordship be, in very truth, a civic Monarch again. The City itself, however, is the greatest obstacle in the way of such an arrangement; and so, for the present, we must be content to view the Lord Mayor and his belongings in a less exalted sphere. The new occupant of the civic chair, however, is a man not likely to let the office be deteriorated in any of its essential attributes in his hands; and therefore we welcome his accession with satisfaction.

Mr. William Ferneley Allen, Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, has been well known in the City for many years past. He carried on the business of publisher to the East India Company during its former government of India, and had extensive premises in the neighbourhood of the ancient house in Leadenhall street, now removed. During the last ten years he has been prominently identified with the Corporation of London, and nearly the whole of that time as a magistrate. In 1857 he served the office of Sheriff with the present Alderman Lawrence, M.P., in the



MR. ALDERMAN WILLIAM FERNELEY ALLEN, THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND CO.)

mayorality of Sir Robert Carden, and in the following year was elected Alderman for the Ward of Cheap on the resignation of Mr. R. H. Kennedy, who had represented it four years. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for the city of London, and in politics a moderate Conservative. He has also the honour of being a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He is still in the prime of life.

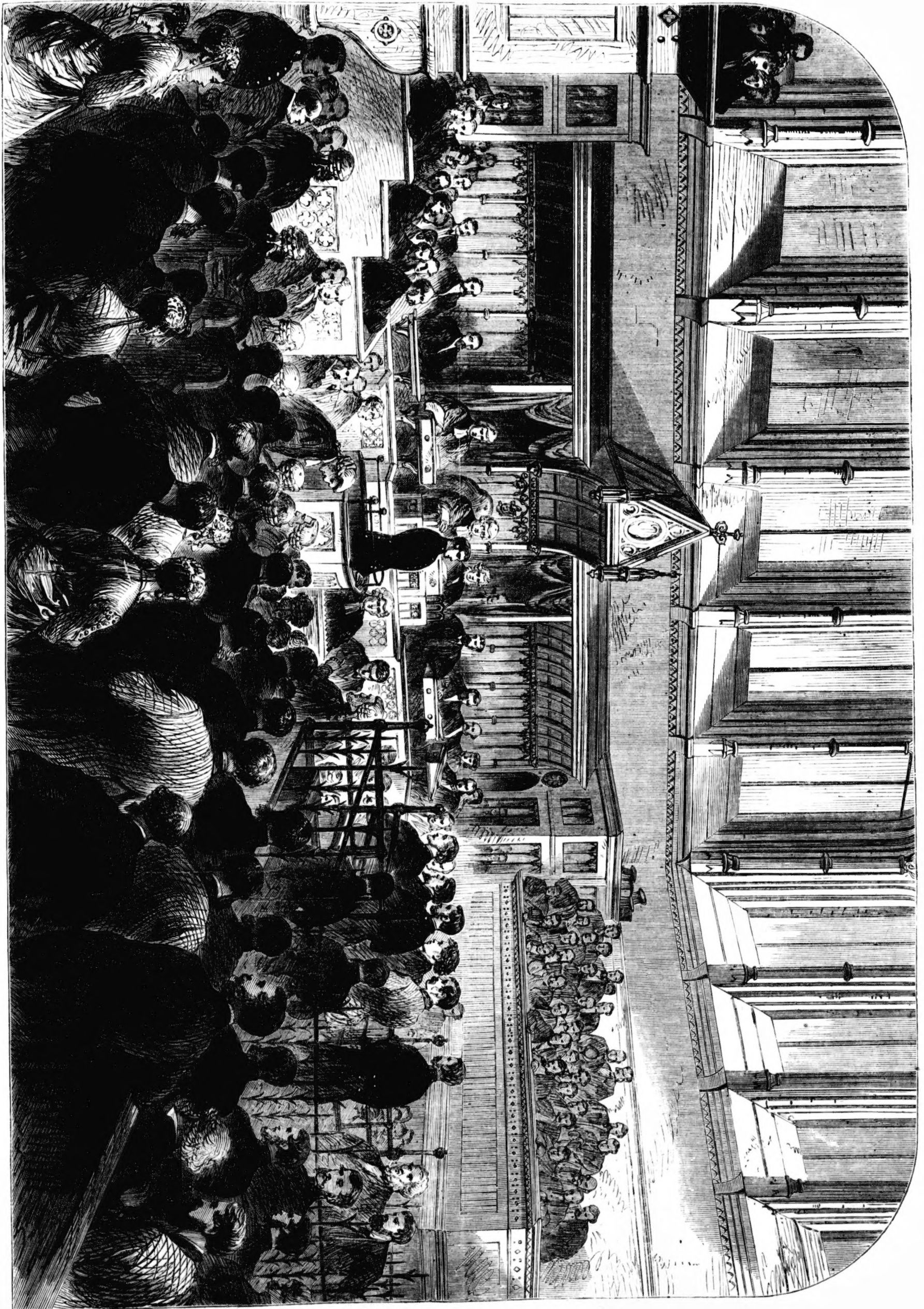
Last Saturday, in accordance with usual custom, the Lord Mayor elect, attended by the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, and other officers of the Corporation, proceeded, with some degree of state, to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in Eaton-square, where the civic chief was presented to his Lordship by the Recorder. The Lord Chancellor, in notifying the Royal approval of the choice of the Livery, took occasion to say that the guardianship of the City had devolved upon the new Lord Mayor in anxious times. Outrages and deeds of violence and rumours of tumults were constantly recurring without any assignable motive, and more than ordinary vigilance and determination were necessary for the preservation of the peace. There were no public grievances which required redress, and turbulence must, therefore, be curbed by the strong hand of power. The Lord Chancellor paid a high compliment to the mode in which justice is administered in the City police courts.

As our Paper will be in the hands of most of our readers for some hours before the public display incident to the installation of the new Lord Mayor takes place, it may not be inappropriate to mention some of the principal features which will distinguish the Lord Mayor's Show on this occasion. The Earl of Derby and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers, with only three exceptions—namely, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Mayo—have been pleased to accept invitations to the banquet at Guildhall, and the gathering on that account promises to be one of considerable public interest. At one time there was reason to believe that their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian would have honoured the Lord Mayor with their company at the entertainment, but Nov. 9 being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales



THE FENIAN TRIALS AT MANCHESTER: VIEW OF THE NEW BAILEY, WITH PRISONERS UNDER ESCORT.





THE FENIAN TRIALS AT MANCHESTER: INTERIOR OF THE COURT DURING THE TRIAL.



and it being the intention of his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales to spend the day at Windsor, Prince and Princess Christian who, by desire of her Majesty, are to dine at the castle that evening in honour of the occasion, have been obliged to forego the invitation of the civic authorities.

On the recommendation of a committee of the Corporation, to whom the subject had been referred for consideration, some changes are about to be made in the mode of conducting the great civic festival on this occasion. At most the Guildhall can only accommodate 812 guests at such an entertainment, and exactly half the space is invariably occupied by the common councilmen, 206 in number, and each of whom has the privilege of introducing a lady. In addition, each of the twenty-five aldermen has a right to be present with a lady, and has had besides, until now, the power of inviting four other persons, though only one of the four, and that a lady, was entitled to dine in the great hall, a dinner being provided for the remaining three in each case, making seventy-five in all, in the Court of Exchequer, hard by, with the privilege of going into the hall after dinner to hear the speeches. The suites of the Judges made up the company, so to speak, from the hall under that invidious arrangement to about 100, and they were always more or less incensed by the exclusion. Rumour has it also that the society so relegated to that limbo was never very select, and that after dinner they occasionally transgressed the rules of strict decorum. Apropos of that a characteristic story is told. An Alderman, still living, who filled the office of Lord Mayor about thirty years ago, desiring, on the occasion of his mayoralty, to be civil to a friend, who was then, as now, an eminent banker, sent him what is called in civic jargon a "coach order," which entitled him to dine, not in the great hall as he expected, but in one of its parlours—the Court of Exchequer. How he fared in that quarter no one ever knew possibly; but it may be inferred from the circumstance that from that day forward he never spoke to the then Lord Mayor, whose guest he was. The particular Alderman, in telling the story, is said usually to excuse himself by stating that, in his then novitiate, he did not exactly know what a "coach order" meant. Be that as it may, the privilege of the Aldermen in that respect has been this year limited in one sense, and at the same time improved, inasmuch as everyone invited to the banquet will now be accommodated with a seat in the hall, and the subsidiary feast in the Exchequer will be abolished. The immediate effect has been to stimulate the demand for tickets to an inordinate degree, seeing that the company has necessarily to be diminished by at least a hundred. Some of the Aldermen are understood to be dissatisfied with the change, and to stand on their accustomed privileges in that respect. On the other hand, the members of the Common Council have a grievance of their own in connection with the entertainment apparently far more galling, and against which some of the more prominent of them have of late vainly protested. Though accustomed as a body, or, as some say, entitled to dine in the hall on those occasions, and to bring each a lady, an impassable iron barrier has for some years past completely divided them from the rest of the company, and caused them great, and it would seem just, umbrage. This broad line of demarcation extends right across the hall, midway between the top and bottom, and confines them completely to their own company, as if they were a privileged, or rather a proscribed, class. Reasons founded on the score of convenience are said to have justified the separation at one time, but they are hardly intelligible now, and are certainly nothing in comparison with the pain inflicted on a class of men who, with the rest of the company, are guests under one common roof, and on a great festive occasion. This year the entertainment committee had resolved to substitute a silken cord for the iron barrier, which cord was to be lowered out of sight when the company had taken their seats, but they have been overruled in the matter by the privileges committee of the court of Aldermen, and the obnoxious and odious barrier has been put up as usual.

The Lord Mayor elect has resolved, from a regard to the public convenience and to the change of times and circumstances, to abandon the use of the antiquated coach as an incongruous thing, and to go from Guildhall to Westminster in his private state carriage, drawn by four horses, accompanied, as usual, by the Sheriff, in their splendid equipages, and such of the Aldermen as may honour him with their company, with the high officers of the Corporation. The men in armour will disappear from the procession, as will also the motley throng of watermen bearing banners; but in other respects it will be made up much the same as before. There will be a dashing cavalry escort, with a fine military band; and the pageant is expected to proceed at a brisk pace and to interrupt the ordinary street traffic as little as possible. The destination of the old state coach is said to be the South Kensington Museum.

#### THE FENIAN TRIALS AT MANCHESTER.

THE first of the Fenian trials at Manchester ended on Friday evening last week. The jury, after one hour and twenty minutes' consideration, returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners charged with murder. Allen spoke at some length before sentence was passed upon him, vindicating his conduct. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded thus:—"I say there is no man in this court regrets the death of Sergeant Brett more than I do. I positively say, in the presence of the Almighty and Everlasting Judge, that I am as innocent as any man in this court. I don't say this for the sake of mercy. I want no mercy. I will have no mercy. I will die where many thousands have died for the sake of their beloved land. In the defence of that land I will die proudly and defiantly. We are asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon us. On the evidence of prostitutes, on the evidence of fellows out of work and convicted felons, an Irishman is sentenced to be hung, when an English vagabond would get off. I say positively and defiantly, in this court this night, that justice has not been done me in regard to what I have done in defence of my country. I am fearless of the punishment that can be inflicted upon me. I return to Mr. Seymour and to Mr. Jones my sincere thanks for their able defence, and also to Mr. Roberts the same. My name is Philip Allen. I was reared in Bandon, in the county of Cork. I am proud of my country and proud of my place. My Lords, I have done."

The prisoner Larkin said, "My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am only going to say a word or two concerning Sergeant Brett, as my friend has said. I believe no one in court regrets the man's death as much as what I do. In regard to the charge of pistols and revolvers, and using them, I neither used revolvers, pistols, nor any instrument on that day that would deprive the life of a child, let alone a man; nor did I go with the purpose for to take life away. Certainly, my Lords, I do not want to deny but I did go to the aid and assistance of them two noble heroes that was lying in that van—Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasey. I did go to them, and did as much as lay in my power to extricate them out of the bondage they lay in at the present time; but I did not go for to take life, nor, my Lords, anyone else. Unfortunately, there was life taken; but if it was taken it was not done intentionally; nor the man that has taken life—you have not got him. My Lords, I believe he is not here at present. I was at the scene of action, where there was, I dare say, over 150 people standing by there, as well as what I was. Sorry I am to say it, my Lord, but some respectable people came as witnesses against me. I thought they were; but they were no such thing. So far as my trial went and the way it was conducted, I believe I got a fair trial; and so far as my noble counsellors went they have done their utmost in the protection of my life. Likewise my worthy solicitor, Mr. Roberts, done his best; but I believe it is an old saying and a true saying, 'What is decreed before a man in his passage through life, he has to fulfil it—either the gallows, or drowning, or a fair death on the bed or on the battle-field.' So, my Lords, I lie at your mercy and the mercy of God; and may God forgive all those that have sworn my life away, as I do from the bottom of my heart!" He concluded emphatically, "God forgive them!"

The prisoner Gould said the witnesses against him had sworn what was false. He never threw a stone since he was a boy, and he had no pistol in his possession on the day of this alleged outrage.

His name was Michael O'Brien. He was born in the county of Cork, and he had the honour to be the fellow-parishioner of Peter O'Neal Crawley, who was killed in defending the port at Mitchells-town against the British troops last March, and fell fighting against British tyranny in Ireland. He was a citizen of the United States of America. If Charles Francis Adams had done his duty towards him, as he was paid for doing, he would not be in that dock answering the questions. He wrote to Mr. Adams, but Mr. Adams did not come to see if he could find funds to disprove the charge, which he possibly could, if he had taken the trouble of sending or coming to see what he could do. He hoped the American people would notice that part of the business. Ireland had a beautiful climate and scenery; but where was there a shadow of liberty or a spark of glad life among the plundered and persecuted inhabitants? He hoped that its imbecile and tyrannical rulers would be forever driven from her soil amid the execrations of the world. The English aristocrats moralised over despotism in Naples and other countries.

Mr. Justice Blackburn interrupted the prisoner, remarking that it was entirely for his own sake that he did so. What the prisoner was now saying would not prevent the law being passed. He advised him to say nothing more of that sort.

Gould—My Lord, I prefer saying it.

Mr. Justice Blackburn—Very well.

Gould proceeded to say that the English aristocrats should look at home and see the misery there. He concluded by saying that he had been improperly identified and that the witnesses had sworn false. He thanked his counsel and attorney.

Maguire protested his innocence, declaring that he was not even present when the van was attacked.

Shore said he would not say much, for it came upon him altogether by surprise that a man could be convicted of murdering a man whom he did not know and had never seen. He did not want to detain their Lordships, but could not help remarking that Mr. Shaw had come to gloat over his victims, after swearing what was altogether false, and that there were contradictions in the depositions which had not been brought under their Lordships' notice. It had been sworn that a stone had fallen upon his head which, it was remarked at the time, would have killed an elephant. There was not the slightest mark of that stone on his head, and if he and the witness went round the country exhibiting themselves—he, as the man on whose head the stone had fallen, without injuring him, and Mr. Batty, as the man who had seen it—he could fancy which would attract most attention. But let the evidence go for what it is worth; evidence equally strong had been given against it by persons who were in Liverpool at the time; they could establish an overwhelming alibi, and he ought to have been tried with them. He did not think the jury could have believed the evidence of Thomas, who admitted that the amount of blood-money was tempting, and was, of course, prepared to bid high for it. Unfortunately, his own alibi had not been very strong; he was not willing, and had not been able to purchase much effort in the way of procuring evidence. With regard to the unfortunate man who lost his life, he sympathised with him and his family as deeply as their Lordships or any man in court could do. He was perfectly innocent of his blood, and never had the slightest intention of doing him harm. The learned counsel had expressed his opinion upon national matters; he, on the contrary, held his own opinions as to the misgovernment of Ireland. Great prejudices existed upon that subject, prejudices which had been excited by the newspapers, and no doubt, to a certain extent, had influenced the jury. Those who now stood in the dock had been convicted of murder upon evidence which would have been insufficient to establish the murder of an old woman for the money in her pocket, but because this was a political offence the ends of justice apparently were satisfied. In releasing the prisoners from the van it was his opinion that an excess had been to a certain extent committed; a loss of life occurred which, perhaps, was uncalled for; but if a similar event had happened in any foreign country, if Jefferson Davis had been released in New York city, English cities would have rung with applause of the daring deed. If Garibaldi, in like manner, had been freed from captivity—for he was in captivity at the time that he (Shore) was shut out from the world—if the captives of King Theodore were released—would not England have applauded each and all of these deeds? In Ireland murders were perpetrated on unoffending men. There were the riots at Waterford, where an unoffending man was murdered. No one was punished; for in that case the police had slightly the upper hand. He could only add that he left this world without a stain upon his conscience, that he had never been guilty wilfully of offending anyone, and that as regarded causing the death of Sergeant Brett he was totally guiltless of it. He did not accuse the jury; but he believed they certainly had been acted upon by prejudice to convict, when otherwise they would not have done so. He never threw a stone or fired a pistol, nor was he at the place, as they had said: that was all totally false. But, as he had to go before his God, he forgave them. They would have to meet some day before God, who was to judge them all, and then persons would see who had told the truth. Had he been an Englishman and arrested at the scene of the disturbance he would have been brought forward as a witness to identify others; but being an Irishman, he was, of course, suspected, and, being in custody, he was a mark for all who wished to earn rewards. He had been identified, and, of course, it could not be otherwise. He had been found guilty, and, as a matter of course, he should accept death as gracefully as possible. He was not afraid to die. (The other prisoners—"No, nor I.") He hoped that his death and the death of those now in the dock would satisfy the craving for blood, and that other men whom he honestly believed to be guiltless would get fairer and more impartial treatment than he had obtained. His imprisonment, of course, prevented him from understanding exactly to what pitch public excitement had reached; but he prayed that prejudices might pass away, that his country might be enabled to right herself; and that at some future time his sons, instead of being looked upon with scorn, would receive the respect of the civilised world, and not less of Englishmen. As an American citizen he had, of course, expected to receive the protection of the Ambassador of his own Government. He claimed to say that his name was not Shore, but Edward O'Meara Conder, of Cork county. Many hearts there and in the State of Ohio would be sorry for him. All the comfort he could send was that he died as a Christian, and an Irishman would not be ashamed of anything he had done in not having concealed or kept back his opinions. The unfortunate divisions of his countrymen at home and in America had paralysed all action, and, of course, he had only to submit to fate. He had nothing to retract or regret; and all he could say was, "God save Ireland!"

The other prisoners, in chorus and with great power, "God save Ireland!"

Gould said,—"I only wish to add, that of all the acts in my political career I do not regret any. I do not know one single act that can bring a blush of shame to my face or make me fear to meet my God or leave my fellow-men. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to serve in defence of the liberties of my country. If I can do so I am content to die upon the scaffold, I hope, as a soldier, a man, and a Christian."

Mr. Justice Mellor, in passing sentence of death, said that no persons who were present at the trial could doubt the justice of the verdict. He would be deceiving the unhappy men were he to hold out to them any expectation of mercy. Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form. The prisoners shook hands warmly with their counsel and solicitors, and Larkin, on leaving the dock cried, "God be with ye, Irishmen and Irishwomen!"

The Special Commission commenced the trial last Saturday of another batch of six prisoners, leaving sixteen yet to be arraigned. It was intended that the second Judge, Mr. Justice Mellor, should try simultaneously another batch in the nisi prius side of the building, but Mr. Seymour objected so strongly, on the ground that he was engaged in the defence of prisoners in both arraignments, and could not be in two places at once, that their Lordships consented for the day to sit together as on the first trial. On the assembling of the Court on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Blackburn said that if Mr.

Digby Seymour adhered to his objection to two courts, it was unnecessary that two Judges should remain, and submitted to the learned gentleman that with only one court sitting the Commission would be prolonged to double the time the trials would otherwise occupy. Mr. Digby Seymour received the communication with becoming dignity, and assured their Lordships that he would carefully consider the matter. The trial of the second batch of prisoners—Martin, Nugent, Bacon, Brannen, Featherstone, and Coffey—came to a conclusion on Wednesday. The jury, after being out of court three hours and a half, came in with a verdict of not guilty against all the prisoners.

The five convicts, Allen, Gould, Maguire, Larkin, and Shore, are placed in separate cells in the New Bailey Prison, and attended as men in their melancholy position always are. The *Manchester Guardian* is informed that Allen has expressed a belief, almost amounting to a confident conviction, that the sentence will not, even in his case, be carried out. His speech from the dock was manifestly got up in anticipation of an adverse verdict, as were also those of Gould and Shore—or O'Brien and Condon, as they severally style themselves. The authorities have excellent grounds for believing that these two men have been, for a few months prior to the murder of Sergeant Brett, actively engaged in the organisation of Fenian "circles" in this country. Gould was looked upon in Liverpool as a "suspect," and on one occasion he was required to give an account of himself. He then gave the name of Captain O'Brien, late of the Federal army, and produced his uniform and commission. Condon, or Shore, is also an American citizen, having taken out letters of naturalisation in the State of Ohio, and he says he served in what seems to have been regarded as a training-school for Fenians—namely, the Federal military service. It is known that he went to Chester, intending to take part in the attack upon the castle; and the police regard him as one of the projectors of the rescue in Hyde-road. Larkin has also been in America. No communication will be made to the condemned regarding the date of the execution until some days have elapsed and the trials now pending shall have closed. The execution will take place over the wall of the goal in New Bailey-street. All sorts of rumours are afloat as to the intentions of the Manchester Fenians; but the authorities have massed a number of troops in the neighbourhood that would enable them to deal very promptly and vigorously with any attempt to frustrate the ends of justice. Armed police are on duty on all the approaches to the prison day and night, and within the walls there is a force of troops capable of repelling any attack that could be made.

THE COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDER.—In answer to a gentleman at Salford Mr. Bright has written a very interesting letter on the compound householder question. He expresses the opinion that if landlords should deal fairly with their tenants who compounded for their rates by adding the full amount of the rate to their rent, the evil will to some extent work its own cure by inducing more extensive cottage-building. He points out that the compound householder is not extinguished by recent legislation. The law requires that the full rate should be paid, and whether it be paid by the landlord or the occupier, the latter is equally entitled to be put on the register.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR GREAT BRITAIN IN 1867.—The aggregate of these returns has just been made up, and under corn crops of all kinds there were in England and Wales 7,941,578 acres against 7,921,214 acres returned in 1866; and in Scotland, 1,367,012 acres against 1,366,510 acres in 1866. The land under wheat is returned for England and Wales at 3,255,917 acres against 3,275,293 acres in 1866; and for Scotland at 115,118 acres against 110,101 acres in 1866. The number of cattle is returned for England and Wales as 4,017,790 against 3,848,435; and for Scotland as 979,170 against 937,401 in 1866. Sheep are returned for England and Wales to the number of 22,697,286 against 16,793,264 in 1866; and for Scotland to the number of 6,893,603 against 5,255,977 in 1866. The large increase in the number of sheep returned in 1867, as compared with the previous year, is to be accounted for by the fact that the returns in 1866 were made for the purpose of the cattle-plague inquiry, at a date preceding the lambing season in some parts of Great Britain.

A ROMANCE IN HUMBLE LIFE.—During the last day or two a circumstance of a singular and romantic character has been brought to light by Mr. Superintendent Fisher, of the Barnsley police force, the particulars being as follow:—Seven years ago a girl named Gamester, residing with her parents at Barnsley, the father, as at present, being a linen-weaver, suddenly left home, taking with her a younger brother, the age of the latter being little more than eight years, while his sister was only eleven. After they had gone, every endeavour was made to trace their whereabouts, but without success, and shortly after the mother, who took her loss to heart, died. Nothing was heard of the wanderers for upwards of four years, when the girl, fast approaching womanhood, much to the surprise of her father, made her appearance in Barnsley. On being questioned as to where she had been and what had become of her brother, she stated that on leaving home she went in the direction of Lancashire, and on arriving at Oldham, without money or the means of support, she accepted the offer of an Italian organ-player to hand him over her brother for three shillings. They then parted, and had never met each other since. She then got a situation as a servant in Oldham, where she remained until she returned home. Nothing, however, was heard of the boy until a few days ago, when his father received a letter from some person near Dolegely, acting on behalf of a youth named George Gamester, who was desirous of knowing whether a family of that name was living at Barnsley. Mr. Superintendent Fisher, having heard of the circumstances, at once communicated with Captain Clough, the chief constable of Merionethshire, who stated that he had caused inquiries to be made, and found that the boy alluded to was working for a farmer at Towyn, where he was much respected as a good and honest servant. On being questioned, the boy admitted having been at Oldham, and having travelled about for three years with an organ-man; but, getting tired of the life, he managed to leave his Italian keeper and obtain work as a farm servant. The chief constable, in addition to the above particulars, also sent a photograph of the lad; and, notwithstanding the lapse of time, the features were to some extent recognisable. The youth, who was about to emigrate to Australia, finding that his father and sister were alive, is about to visit home, after such singular vicissitudes during a seven years' absence.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £60 were granted to the crews of the institution's life-boats at Braintree, Llandwyn, Girvan, Mullion, Winchelsea, and Tenby, for putting off during the gales of the past month and rendering the following important services to different distressed vessels:—Brig Ruth, of London, 1 men saved; barque James Campbell, of Shelburne, N.S., 11 men saved; smack Margaret Davies, of Girvan, 3; barque Achilles, of Glasgow, 3; ship, Michiels Loos, of Antwerp, rendered assistance; and smack Queen Victoria of Brixham, 2 men saved. It was also reported that the Clister and Newbiggin life-boats, had rendered most valuable services to vessels in distress during the recent gales. Rewards were also granted to the crews of the society's life-boats at Sutton, Liffracombe, North Dock, Ramswick, Holyhead, Exmouth, Whitburn, Newhaven, Clister, and Fraserburgh, for various services during the recent heavy gales. Various other rewards, to the amount of £31 10s., were also granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from shipwreck on our coasts. During the present year the society has contributed to the rescue of 807 lives from various shipwrecks. In the past two months the institution has made payments to the amount of £8644 on its 181 life-boat stations, including the expenses of forming some new life-boat establishments, many of which involved a large outlay. A portion of the funded capital of the society was ordered to be sold out to meet these heavy payments. During the past month new life-boats had been sent to Silloth, Cumberland; Kessingland, Suffolk; and Bembridge, Isle of Wight; also to Ayr and North Berwick, in Scotland; and to Kingsown, in Ireland. Several of the railway and steam-packet companies had kindly given free transmission to the life-boats and their transporting-carriages. New life-boat stations are also about to be formed by the institution at Douglas, on the Isle of Man, and at Broadstairs; the last-named station to be appropriated to the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows. J. G. Frith, Esq., of London, and Mrs. Frith, had presented £120 to the institution to defray the cost of an additional life-boat for Holy Island, Rose Links. A lady had also presented to the institution £400 to pay for the life-boat about to be stationed at Bull Bay, on the Anglesey coast. It was reported that Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., F.R.S., had intimated to the institution his wish to defray the entire cost of a new life-boat station at Cromer, on the Norfolk coast. It was also stated that legacies had been left to the society by the late Mrs. Maria Deane, of Cheltenham, £190; and by the late Mrs. Mariana Hooper, of Andover, £100 (duty free). A contribution of £50 had been received from Miss Bartlett Cotts. Letters were read from the French Shipwreck and Life-boat Society expressing their thanks for the institution's gift to them of the life-boat and carriage lately at the Paris Exhibition. They were to be stationed at the port of Cadix, where a commodious and substantial boathouse will be built for their reception. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats to the society on their recent visit to various life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.



## Literature.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Hever Court.* By R. ARTHUR ARNOLD, Author of "Ralph," &c. Two vols. London: Bradbury, Evans, and Co.  
*Anne Judge, Spinster.* By FREDERICK W. ROBINSON, Author of "Grandmother's Money," &c. Three vols. London: Sampson Low and Co.  
*Humphrey Dyot.* By the Author of "A Night in a Workhouse." London: Tinsley Brothers.  
*The Starling:* a Scotch Story. By the Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., one of her Majesty's Chaplains. London: Strahan.

People who cannot bear that strain on the attention and memory necessary to the enjoyment of reading a novel in weekly or monthly instalments, will yet agree with us that magazine-makers should, and frequently do, select novels of decided interest and merit to gratify the taste of those who can take fiction piecemeal. Some of the novels before us have strong claims on the library people after having done a turn of duty already elsewhere. In each case subscribers must surely be fairly gratified, for a pair of more straightforward average stories it would be difficult to find throughout the season.

"Hever Court" is the story of a young and interesting country gentleman being dispossessed of his estates by his half-brother, an older man, very wild, and a poacher, who proves the legitimacy of his birth through the agency of some most questionable legal people. In the recent instance of "Birds of Prey" we pointed out how effective a law case may be made in a novel, provided the writer gives the romantic element full prominence, and keeps the dusty Chancery-lane details wholly in the background. Miss Braddon gave the Chancery-lane and kept the romance to herself; and a more dreary effect was never enshrined in three volumes. Mr. Arthur Arnold probably weighed the occasion fairly, and, summoning up his own strength, resolved to leave the whole legal affair as much alone as possible. It is certain that but very few pages (and those never legal) are found necessary to make the estate pass from brother to brother; and, finally, for it to pass back again when the lawyers' villainous tricks are thoroughly exposed. We feel charmed with Mr. Arnold's plain common-sense in telling this part of his story, and he is scarcely inferior in his changes of lovers and lovemaking. The character of Edward Frankland, the good young man of the book, is just sufficiently manly to take the attention; but the writer's strength is reserved for the bastard brother, Will. The way in which this man's naturally ruffianly character comes out, under circumstances which might have been supposed likely to make him human and generous for ever, is remarkably well conceived; and the scheming Clara, the village landlady's niece, and who has been lady's-maid and companion in a great family, is a most successful picture of an imperious and ambitious beauty, who will "stick at nothing" for the sake of her great ends and her great love. Lucy Denman, however, is painfully insipid. The bubble company scenes and the adversity sketches of Sir John Denman are the best written in the book, and suggest capital writing in the future from the author of "Hever Court."

Mr. Frederick W. Robinson is a more practised writer than Mr. Arnold, and therefore he seems to think it necessary to give us much more writing. Had he compressed "Anne Judge" into the moderate limits held by Mr. Arnold, the effect would have been far better, and the reader would not have had to do that act which a reader always thinks ungracious—skip a great number of pages. Mr. Robinson has very little story to tell, and he helps it out to a goodly length with long, monotonous surmises, descriptions, and conversations that fairly murder the reader's attention and tend to destroy the effect of much that is interesting and powerful. But we like the story and the characters very much; and the great merit of Mr. Robinson's writing is confessed in the fact that the story and characters are liked, although those characters are generally singularly disagreeable. Old Judge is a hard and stern man, who has separated from an erring wife, and has actually fallen back on his parish, which fact he effectually conceals from his daughter Anne. (But, by-the-way, how does this pauper manage to leave two thousand pounds behind him when he dies?) The erring wife has a rough kind of resignation and despair which is painful but picturesque. Aunt Judge, stiff and stern again, and honest and independent to a fault, is another character firmly cut in; and the heroine, Anne, hard and stern as the rest, has attractions which no novel-reader will gainsay. Edmund Delany will become a favourite, but his jealous friend, Aylard, is a more original conception of character. The game of cross purposes between the two men and the weak and vacillating Lady Burlington is as full of interest as any people hope for in ordinary fiction; and the scenes of adventure and danger at the Backwater and the Roost are marked with an eye for locality which give an air of truthfulness to some very strange scenes. Doctor Day may be described as a first-class gentleman blackguard.

The name of Mr. James Greenwood, the "amateur casual," is pretty well known to the reading public by this time; and the work before us, though by no means perfect, is likely to make the author's name still more widely familiar and his writings better appreciated even than they are. Mr. Greenwood has a wonderful power of grasping the peculiarities of persons in the lower and less reputable walks of life, and he presents to us perfect photographs, as it were, of specimens of that order of society. He deals little with people of high degree; he cares not to intrude into polite society, or picture the boudoirs of fine ladies and the luxurious clubs of grand gentlemen. Dukes, lords, and baronets—my lords and my ladies—figure not in Mr. Greenwood's pages. He professes to paint what he has seen and what every one may see; to show that there is virtue, and kindness, and generosity, and honesty even among the lowly placed of human kind; and that a life of vice and crime is but a miserable sort of existence at the best, and rarely fails to come to an ignominious end. Those, therefore, who must have great people in the books they read, and care not for valuable teaching unobtrusively conveyed, may pass by Mr. Greenwood's works; but those who want to see what human nature really is, even though that reality be a little repulsive, and to learn in what direction men anxious to introduce improvements may find a practical field for exertion, will read his books, and "read between the lines," too, in order to discover all that is meant to be conveyed. "Humphrey Dyot" is a record of the struggles and adventures of a poor gentleman, half mad, who is supposed to possess a vast treasure in diamonds or other precious things, and of the scheming, and tricks, and efforts, and defeats of certain unprincipled persons who seek to denude him of his supposed wealth. That is the whole plot of the book; and, though it is simple enough, and there is really no treasure to hunt after all, that does not detract from the interest of the story, the merit of which mainly consists in the character-painting to which we have above referred as one of the author's special powers. In this respect the characters of Dyot himself, as well as of Doctor Gurd and his sister, and of the thief Blake and the musical tinker, are well worth study. The dark shadows of the book are somewhat relieved by the love-history of John Ellerby and Mary Kettering; but the main aim of the author has been to portray the workings of avarice, and not of love; and hence the latter passion occupies only an episodic place in the book, which is well worth perusal.

The Rev. Dr. Macleod stands nearly alone among clergymen—at least among clergymen of the Scottish Church establishment. In liberality of sentiment, varied capacity, and wide range of sentiment, he is almost *sui generis* among his professional brethren, who, we suspect, will be more inclined to fear than to love him, for he keenly appreciates their weaknesses, and exposes and satirises them with unsparing yet kindly hand. The book before us is a striking illustration of this. It is not a novel in the ordinary acceptance of the word. It contains no love passages, no immacu-

are hero or heroine, and but a slight soupçon of villainy. It is simply a story designed to illustrate and to rebuke the narrow, hard, unreasoning prejudices of some Scotch ministers and some Scotch kirk sessions; and it does both most effectually, and yet most genially. The parish of Drumslye, on the borders of the Highlands, has for minister a certain Mr. Porteous, who has very narrow views and very strong prejudices, which he calls principles. In the same parish lives Sergeant Adam Mercer, who in his youth had been a bit of a poacher, in his manhood a brave and trusty soldier, and in his old age is an exemplary Christian and Elder of the Church. Adam marries, late in life, a most worthy woman, by whom he has one child, a boy, named Charlie, of whom he and his wife are naturally too fond and proud. To please the child, Sergeant Mercer obtains a starling, in educating which he takes great pains. The bird learns to say, "I'm Charlie's Bairn," "A Man—a Man for a' that," "Wha'll be King but Charlie," and so forth. In course of time the child sickens and dies; and, as the bird pines for his little master, to cheer it up the Sergeant hangs its cage up outside his house on a bright Sabbath morning. A crowd of street urchins gather round and wonder at the creature's strange talk; and in the midst of the entertainment the minister makes his appearance. As the rev. gentleman is held in wholesome—or rather unwholesome—dread by the youngsters, they scamper off amid noise and disorder. This the minister deems a scandal and case of Sabbath-breaking, the blame of which he lays upon the Sergeant, and in atonement for which he demands the destruction of the offending starling. Adam refuses, and the case is "brought before the Session," which, urged on by a sneaking roundel and hypocrite named Smellie, votes Mercer contumacious and deposes him from the eldership. These circumstances and the details of how all is made right in the end, through Smellie being muzzled by old John Spence, who knew him to have committed forgery in his early days, and also through a long and serious illness of the persecuted Sergeant, form the substance of the story. But it is not in the matter of the tale, but in the manner of telling it, that its merit lies. The painting of manners and of characters is admirable. Mr. Porteous, the Sergeant, Smellie, and Jock Hall—fisher, poacher, and re'er-do-well, but kind and good-hearted "cratur"—at the bottom—are all hit off with the hand of a master, and with perfect truthfulness to nature, as the present writer, who well knows the country and the class of people portrayed, can testify. There are some good stories told, such as that of the parrot which advised a prosy minister in the midst of an exhortation to "stop yer blethers"—that is, cease talking nonsense. There is also, of course, good moral teaching and sound and true Christian sentiment; and altogether "The Starling" is a most interesting and most edifying story, and we heartily recommend it, particularly to our Scotch readers, and most particularly of all to our Scotch ministerial readers, if we happen to be honoured with any.

## ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

We have an indication of the approach of Christmas in the beautifully got-up illustrated gift-books which are beginning to issue from the press. So far as they have yet come under our notice, the *de luxe* editions of 1867 appear to be quite up to the mark of previous years. The first to which we wish to direct attention is

*Christian Lyrics*, chiefly selected from Modern Authors (London: Sampson Low and Co.) In this volume, which is charmingly illustrated, beautifully printed, and elegantly bound in maroon and gold, we are told that "an endeavour has been made to string together such Christian lyrics as seemed adapted, by the expression of home thoughts, to be the companions of everyday life." That this aim has been well kept in view, even a cursory glance at the book is sufficient to show; and that the pieces selected are good of their kind, may be inferred from the fact that Milton, Elizabeth B. Browning, Longfellow, A. A. Proctor, Charles Mackay, the author of "John H. Liffax," Bryant, Bowring, Toplady, Elliott, Mrs. Hemans, and Montgomery, are among the authors whose works have been laid under contribution. The illustrators, too, number among them eminent names, and all have done their work well, as have also Messrs. Clowes, the printers; and the result is both a very elegant and a very improving book, well suited for the serious and tasteful family circle.

*The Illustrated Book of Sacred Poems*, edited by the Rev. Robert H. Baynes, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), is another work of the same character, the selections in which are also good; and though not so elegantly got up as the "Christian Lyrics," it is a beautiful book, and will receive, we doubt not, a hearty welcome in similar circles. Hymns, when good, have always a prominent place in religious literature, and exercise a powerful influence on the devout mind. In this volume we have a carefully-made collection of some of the best hymns extant, gathered together by the editor of "Lyra Anglicana," and one which we feel sure will speedily become popular.

*Routledge's Every Boy's Annual*, edited by Edmund Routledge (London: Routledge and Sons), though of a much more miscellaneous character than the preceding volumes, yet distinctly belongs to the class of gift-books, and will certainly be deemed a valuable acquisition by thousands of boys between this time and Jan. 1, 1868. The contents are very varied, the illustrations good, and the type clear and readable. There are stories, and plays, and essays, and puzzles, and descriptions of games—in fact, something for everybody, and, as a rule, everything good of its sort. Having said that, we need add no more. "Routledge's Every Boy's Annual" is sure to maintain its place as a deservedly popular favourite.

*The Quiver: An Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading*, Vol. II. (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), may likewise be classed among gift-books, though not so pretentious as some of those mentioned above. The present makes the second yearly issue of the *Quiver*, in its enlarged and illustrated form, and is a very handsome volume indeed. It is full of varied reading, suitable for all branches of a family circle. There are tales for children, novelties for young persons, essays on religious and moral subjects for those who desire grave reading and solid information, and genial papers on a variety of topics by well-known and popular authors. There are also lots of pictures; so that persons of all ages and nearly all sorts of tastes will find in its pages something to interest and please them.

**THE FARNHAM UNION.**—The Poor-Law Board have directed an official inquiry to take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., into the charges made in respect of the Farnham Workhouse. Any delay which may have occurred in appointing the inquiry is attributable to the necessity which the board were under of communicating previously with the guardians, whose meetings are held once a week only. The inquiry will be conducted by Mr. Lambert, Poor-Law Inspector, with whom will be associated Dr. E. Smith, the medical officer of the board.

**FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. CHARLES DICKENS.**—Last Saturday evening a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Charles Dickens previous to his departure to the United States for the winter. The chair was taken by Lord Lytton, and the company comprised almost every eminent personage in the world of letters—artistic, scientific, and literary. The principal speakers were the guest of the evening the chairman, Mr. Tom Taylor, Sir F. Graft, Mr. A. Trollope, Sir E. Landseer, Mr. B. Webster, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and Mr. Buckstone. The entertainment in all respects was of the most brilliant character.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.**—On Tuesday evening the Manchester executive committee of the National Reform Union had a numerously attended meeting, in the Gladstone-buildings, when, in the absence of Mr. George Wilson, the president, Mr. James Spencer was called to the chair. A deputation was appointed to confer with the Bazley and Bright committee as to what should be done to secure the best candidate. A strong feeling prevailed that Mr. G. Wilson should be the Liberal candidate, and it was understood that this would be communicated to Bazley and Bright's committee. It is expected that Mr. Wilson will accept the invitation. The Conservative party have invited Mr. Alderman Bennett, who for two years was Mayor of the city; and it is also understood that he will stand as a candidate. Mr. W. R. Callender and Mr. Hugh Birley are understood to have declined. A meeting of the Bazley and Bright committee was held on Wednesday, at which deputations were present from the Reform associations of the town. The result was that a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of Mr. Jacob Bright as the candidate for the vacant seat. Mr. Alderman Bennett is in the field on the Tory side; but, with no split in the Liberal party, there can be little doubt of Mr. Bright's return.

## SECONDHAND GRACES.

If imitation be the most complimentary kind of flattery, the number of people who mutually respect each other would seem to be infinite. There are but few persons indeed who are content to live after their own fashion. We like to supply in ourselves what we observe to tell in the conduct of others. If we possess a good standard of comparison, and know exactly how much we may borrow with advantage, this system answers well enough; but, if we cannot estimate the quality and the quantity of the manners which we intend to appropriate, there is considerable risk of failure and confusion. To take a solitary example, what social mischief and inconvenience has been caused by the success of Mr. Southern in Lord Dandery! Here was an exceptional type of character which became popular in a season through the talent of a clever actor, and the consequence of this popularity in society was almost fearful. Young gentlemen began to stutter and to look vacant, the first process being a supposed grace, and the second becoming a habit to which nature inclined them without much assistance being requisite from art. This sort of assumption was often convenient, as behind it a dancer-partner was enabled to conceal an incapability for conversation and for ideas. Whiskers and an eyeglass went further than sprightliness or humour. To be stupid in an accomplished way is not difficult to the generality of dandies. But the offensive part of the exhibition consisted in its impertinent affectation. Ladies could detect the "putting on" of this secondhand grace, and the operation was about as suggestive as the discovery of a paper collar and an arcade pin. The habit fitted badly, and the mimic could be easily recognised through his mask. It is also curious to note the historical phases of the Dandery grace. Commencing in high places, it has now gravitated to the music-halls. "Champagne Charlie" is a demoralised Dandery, the Dandery of the cads. This caricature of the caricature is scarcely worse than its drawing-room prototypes. "Champagne Charlie" is vulgar to the last degree; but then it appeals to a class taste that will have its own idea of joviality realised. The tea-party favourite is not called on to copy the pictures on the back sheets of certain songs, but it has entered into his silly mind that he can achieve a sort of reputation amongst ladies by doing it. It never occurs to him to apply to himself a dictum of his distinguished original, "Many a man is a fool, and he don't know it."

Ladies are not free from this failing. The mimic faculty is strong in women and children. What ladies do in town is often as accurately followed in the provinces as if a general ukase from headquarters of "County ladies, please copy," was published. This applies to other things besides dress. In dress it is excusable, but there is no doubt that in deeper and more profound subjects than the patterns of bonnets imitation has become so common as to leave little room for individuality. The complaint that one well bred woman is becoming tiresomely like another well-bred woman is founded on this circumstance. The sweet, vernal charm of rusticity is disappearing before it altogether. Croquet with the Rector's daughter at a remote Welsh parsonage will be found to resemble in every particular, from hat to boots, the same recondite amusement as observed ("played" is too irreverent a word) in a West End square plot. It is a wonder that men do not marry milkmaids oftener, if it were only to escape this maddening monotony. It must be said for the ladies, however, that they succeed better in appropriating secondhand graces than the males. What animal, for instance, is more irritating than the swell of an inland borough? He has the drawl of the year before last; his clothes are made from the tailors' fashion-book, and are painfully "stylish." He is always talking of the last time he was in London, and is perpetually abusing the slowness and stupidity of the place in which he is compelled to waste his powers of fascination. There is not a town in England in which there are not half a dozen gentlemen of this complexion. In them secondhand graces may be seen eating away the shred of intellect to which such creatures can lay claim. It is always a puzzle to us to consider what they will be when they grow old. There seems to be no use in nature for an aged fop of the modern kind. We cannot contemplate the possibility of his existence. The beau of the Brummel and of a later period was good for handing chairs and making bows, if for nothing else. Handing chairs is going out, and bows are nearly obsolete, so what the old fop of the future will come to it is difficult to determine. Perhaps he will be compelled by law to marry the old girls.

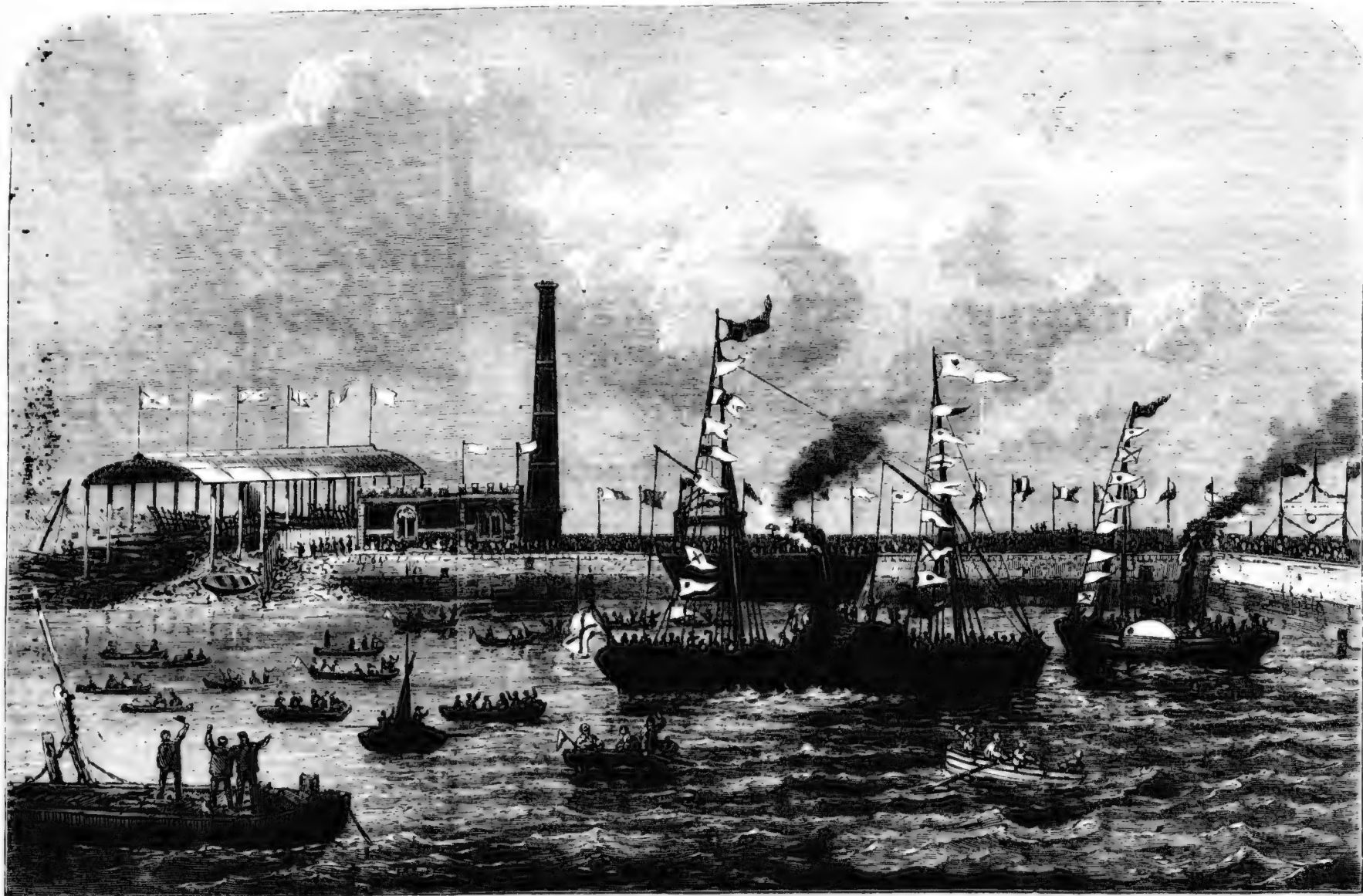
There is a professional way of regarding secondhand graces. The story we read the other day of an actor, Mr. Florence, coming over to England and taking so close an observation of a play that he was able, on his return to America, to reproduce it with photographic accuracy, typifies, or rather exemplifies, what is constantly done in other pursuits besides the dramatic. If a clever *vis à vis* lawyer has a peculiar knack of hitching his robe while addressing the jury, you will find a dozen rising juniors imitating this elocutionary grace whenever an attorney gives them a chance. Preachers are not above a similar mimicry. What shall we say of writers? Washington Irving's apologetic of the old books suddenly animated and chaining their own from the recent adapters is as true, if not truer, now than it was when it was penned. We have derived literary graces from all quarters. There is no such thing at this moment as an imitable author. Gentlemen have successfully "done" Mr. Dickens in *All the Year Round*. Articles in the *Times* are confidently attributed to statesmen which are simply cast, by professional experts, into a mould, as it were, skilfully suggestive of Cabinet Ministers. In music, the secondhand graces are much more frequent than the specimens of original composition. Modern English music consists of Continental tags and turns worn over vernacular rhymes; or, if the music be instrumental, you can, with very slight technical knowledge, recognise where Mendelssohn left off and Mr. Brown resumed in order to introduce some sound. The secondhand graces of a picture-gallery would require a special article. Even in commerce this custom of eking out our own resources of action is not unknown. The Stock Exchange has its graces, designers of these graces, and imitators of them. Who first thought of jewellery in connection with bulling and bearing? and how is it that the primitive promoter of white waistcoats, on the same grounds, has so many followers?

The secondhand graces which poverty—genteel poverty—attempts are either pathetic or ridiculous. There is something sad about a confectioner's banquet in a middle-class family, a serio-comic entertainment for the satirist, which might become tragic if he did not shrink the wines of the occasion. Of all vanities it may be said that the using of graces at secondhand is literally the vanity of vanities.—*Leader*.

**GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.**—A deputation from the Metropolitan Municipal Association waited on the Home Secretary, on Tuesday, and laid before him the objects sought to be attained by that body. The deputation was introduced by Lord Ebury, chairman of the association. Mr. Hardy, in reply, admitted that there was much room for improvement in the manner in which the metropolis was being governed. The great difficulty to him was, however, how to deal with the matter. Before giving any definite opinion respecting the suggestions made, he should like to have the opinion of the inhabitants of the metropolis more generally elicited than it had been. With the prospects of business before them, he could not pledge the Government to take the matter in hand next Session.

**QUERIES FOR THE WAR OFFICE.**—Our attention has been called to a matter in connection with the duties of volunteers which is not, we think, provided for in those very indefinite amended instructions recently issued to the volunteer force. Very recently the officer in charge of a storehouse, who had been notified of an intended attack, and had, consequently, men on duty, was in the night-time informed by an armed superintendent of police that knots of rough-looking men were gathering in the neighbourhood, and that, in case of an attack being made upon the police, he should fall back with them upon the storehouse and demand the assistance of the volunteers in aid of the civil power. That aid would, no doubt, have been cheerfully given. But what would have been the consequences to the officer commanding in case his men, in aiding the police, had taken life? Again: Supposing an officer in charge of a volunteer armoury is called upon by one in charge of another storehouse—say in the same street—to aid in repelling an attack, is he bound to give that assistance, providing he can spare men to do so, or would he be held culpable if he declined and the other storehouse was pillaged? These are important queries, which we should like to have solved by the War Office; but we feel assured that the authorities will carefully eschew the responsibility of giving an opinion on such knotty points.—*Liverpool Albion*.





OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT BELFAST BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

**THE BELFAST HARBOUR AND DOCKS.**

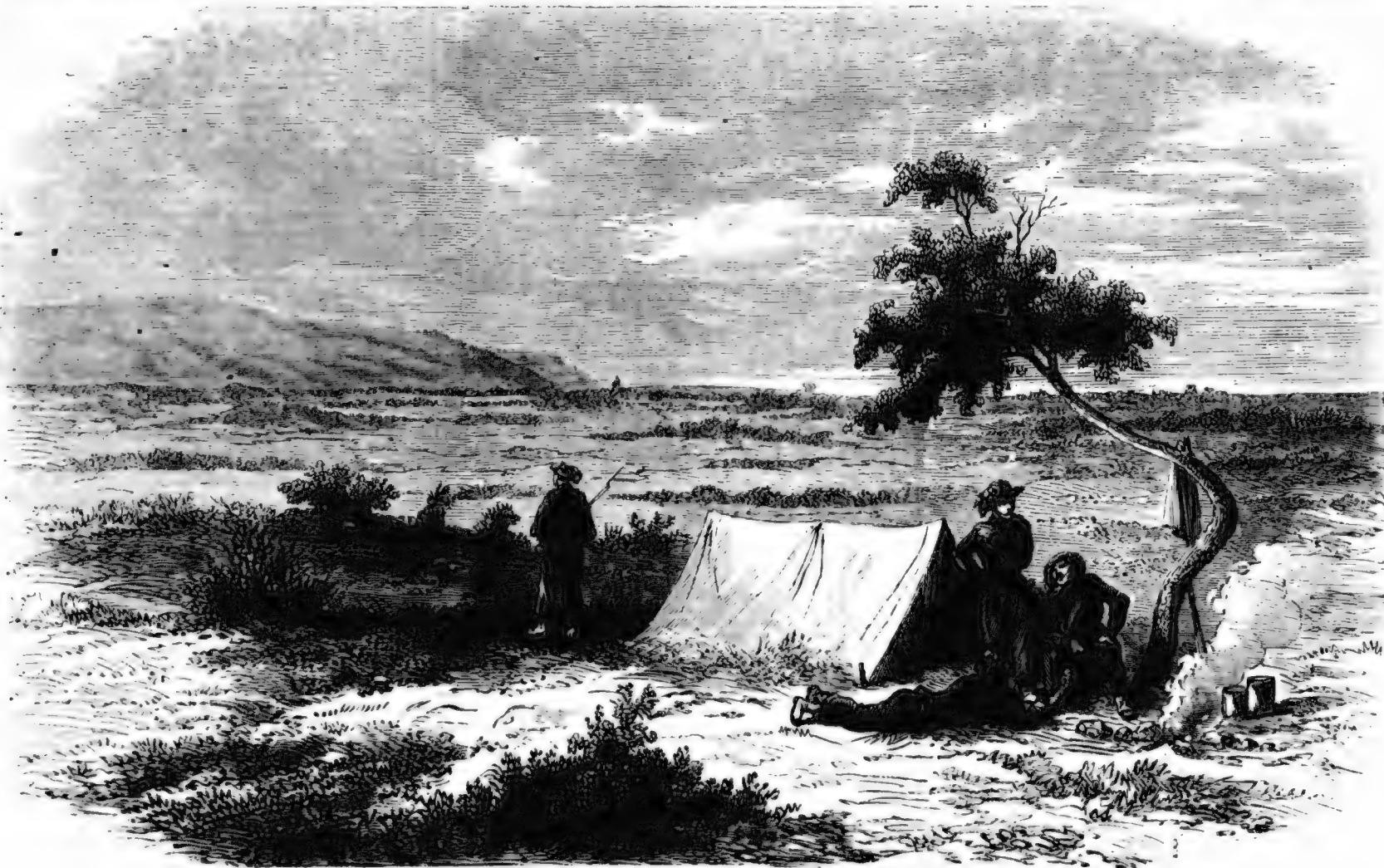
ON the occasion of his late visit to Belfast, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, opened and named two magnificent new structures recently completed in that thriving seat of trade. These were the Hamilton Dock and the Abercorn Basin, which will be found described below. In connection with this event, the subjoined outline of the history of the Belfast Harbour and Docks will be interesting.

**THE HARBOUR TWO CENTURIES AGO.**

The improvements in the port and harbour of Belfast may be taken as a fair example of the rapid growth of the town into one of the principal commercial centres in the three kingdoms, and the present may be regarded as a fitting opportunity for giving a short

sketch or history of them. The harbour of Belfast, which may be defined as lying between Queen's Bridge and the lighthouse at the head of Garmoyle, has an area of 2547 acres at high water. Hollinshed, in his "Chronicle of the Chief Towns and Havens of Antrim and Down," printed in 1586, notices several places which are now merely fishing villages, but makes no mention of Belfast; and from its original name, "Bel-feirste"—the town at the ford of the river's mouth—it is supposed that it took its rise from an obscure village. The first historical record of Belfast appears in 665, when the battle of Fearsat (the Ford) was fought. In 1315 its destruction by Edward Bruce is related, and mention is made of the castle of Belfast having been taken and demolished by O'Neill in 1476. In 1503 it is also recorded as having been taken by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in his expedition into Ulster. In 1613

Belfast was, by charter, incorporated a borough, styled "the Sovereign, free burgesses, and commonalty of Belfast," who were empowered to erect and establish within its franchises a wharf or quay in some convenient place upon the bay or creek, where all native and foreign merchants might discharge and export their merchandise "without any interference from any of the officers of the King at Carrickfergus." From this period dates the progress of the commercial prosperity of Belfast, and a further impulse was given to it by the purchase, in 1637, by Lord Strafford, on the part of the Crown, from the Corporation of Carrickfergus, of their privilege of receiving one-third of the duties payable on goods imported into that town, and other extensive monopolies which they enjoyed, in consequence of which the trade of Carrickfergus was rapidly transferred to Belfast. It would appear, from an entry in



GUARD OF ITALIAN BERSAGLIERI ON THE PAPAL FRONTIER.



he Corporation proceedings of 1674, that at that period the Earl of Donegall exercised the right of conservancy over the harbour; for it is therein recorded that he granted to the Sovereign of Belfast the office of water-bailiff, with all fees and perquisites belonging to it; and, under this arrangement, the Sovereign of Belfast executed the office of water-bailiff for many years.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1729, the first Act for regulating the harbour of Belfast was passed by the Irish Parliament. It constituted the Sovereign and free burgesses of Belfast the conservators of the harbour, and empowered them to erect a ballast office and to issue by-laws for its government within the limits of their jurisdiction. In 1769, the foundation of Chichester Quay was laid, which was afterwards extended to Limekiln Dock. In 1763, the gross customs revenue at Belfast, including excise, amounted to £32,900; and in 1784, only twenty one years afterwards, it rose to £101,376, exclusive of excise. In the latter year the number of vessels belonging to the port was fifty-five, and their aggregate burden was 10,040 tons. That the powers vested in the corporation did not, however, work to the satisfaction of the trading community of Belfast is evident from the fact that in 1785 a legislative enactment was obtained for the purpose of constituting a new harbour corporation for the port. The Act 25 Geo. 3, c. 64, recited that the Act of 1729 had been found ineffectual for improving the harbour, and a new corporation was constituted under the title of the "Ballast Corporation," distinct from the municipal body; and from the passing of this Act may be dated the commencement of improvements in the harbour. In 1785 perches were put up from the bridge to Garmoye, and by-laws were made; and in the following year the river was surveyed, the south channel directed to be perched and buoyed, and the yard opposite Chichester Quay was ordered to be removed; but this was not done for some time. Within ten years from the passing of this Act the sum of £3508 was expended on improvements in dredging and other works. In 1791 a platform for graving was constructed, and in 1796 a graving-dock was commenced—the ground having been leased from the Marquis of Donegall. It was fit for the reception of vessels in 1800, and was finally completed in 1805, at a cost of £7684. From 1789 to 1794, 60,419 tons of stuff were taken out of the channels and deposited on the banks, at a cost of £3021. From 1796 to 1813, £13,055 was expended on works; and on hand-dredging, £20,652. The revenue of the harbour in 1786 was £1558; in 1796, £2756; and in 1813, £4848. In 1786, 772 vessels of 34,287 tons entered the harbour; in 1796, 974 vessels, of 63,975 tons; in 1813, 1190 vessels, of 97,670 tons. The customs revenue of the harbour increased from £101,876 in 1784 to £393,512 in 1813. In 1791 the town contained 18320 inhabitants; and in 1812, 26,000 inhabitants.

## THE FIRST PORTION OF THE NEW CUT.

In 1830 the whole length of quays was less than 1800 ft., consisting of Hanover Quay, 550 ft.; Merchants' Quay, 160 ft.; Donegall Quay, 860 ft.; and Ritchie's Quay, 210 ft.; and of these quays Mr. Walker, in a report made that year, observed that 900 ft. only were adapted for vessels of any considerable burden, and this, too, with inconvenience. Besides this extent of quay room, there were, however, three docks—Merchants' Dock, Limekiln Dock, and Ritchie's Dock; but these were only capable of receiving colliers. In 1830, 2423 vessels, of 216,493 tons, entered the harbour, and the number of vessels outwards was 2164, of 253,496 tons; and the revenue of the harbour had risen from £4848 in 1813 to £7094 in 1830. In the latter year the Ballast Board, after determined opposition in both Houses of Parliament, succeeded in carrying a bill to enable them to construct Mr. Walker's proposed cut from Garmoye to the quays, and a wet dock 1200 ft. by 400 ft., giving an area of about eleven acres, with a quayside 3100 ft. long, and the same depth of water as in the river. By this Act the Act of 1785 was repealed, and a new board constituted; power was given to purchase private docks and quays to make the new channel, to fill up the old channel where necessary, and to make docks and basins and other works for the improvement of the harbour; and the Harbour Commissioners were empowered to borrow, on the security of the harbour dues, for the execution of the works, a sum of £300,000, and, should this sum be insufficient, a further sum of £100,000. Notwithstanding that the Act had passed, considerable difficulty was experienced in fixing on the proper plan for the improvements, and it was not until June, 1837, that all opposition was withdrawn, and a bill passed both Houses of Parliament adopting Messrs. Walker and Burgess's plan. In the mean time, the sums expended from 1831 to 1837 on harbour improvements was £43,491. The accommodation afforded to shipping at the passing of the Act of 1837 was as follows:—Four tidal docks, one of which was constructed in 1831 by Mr. Dunbar at a cost of £16,000; the other three were only fit to receive small vessels. Graving-dock accommodation was the same as in 1830, and, as regarded depth of water, the channel opposite the quays was much in the same state as in that year. The vessels entering and sailing from the harbour in 1836 were 5813, of 618,523 tons; and the revenue had risen from £7094 in 1830 to £10,708 in 1836. By the Act of Parliament of 1837 the

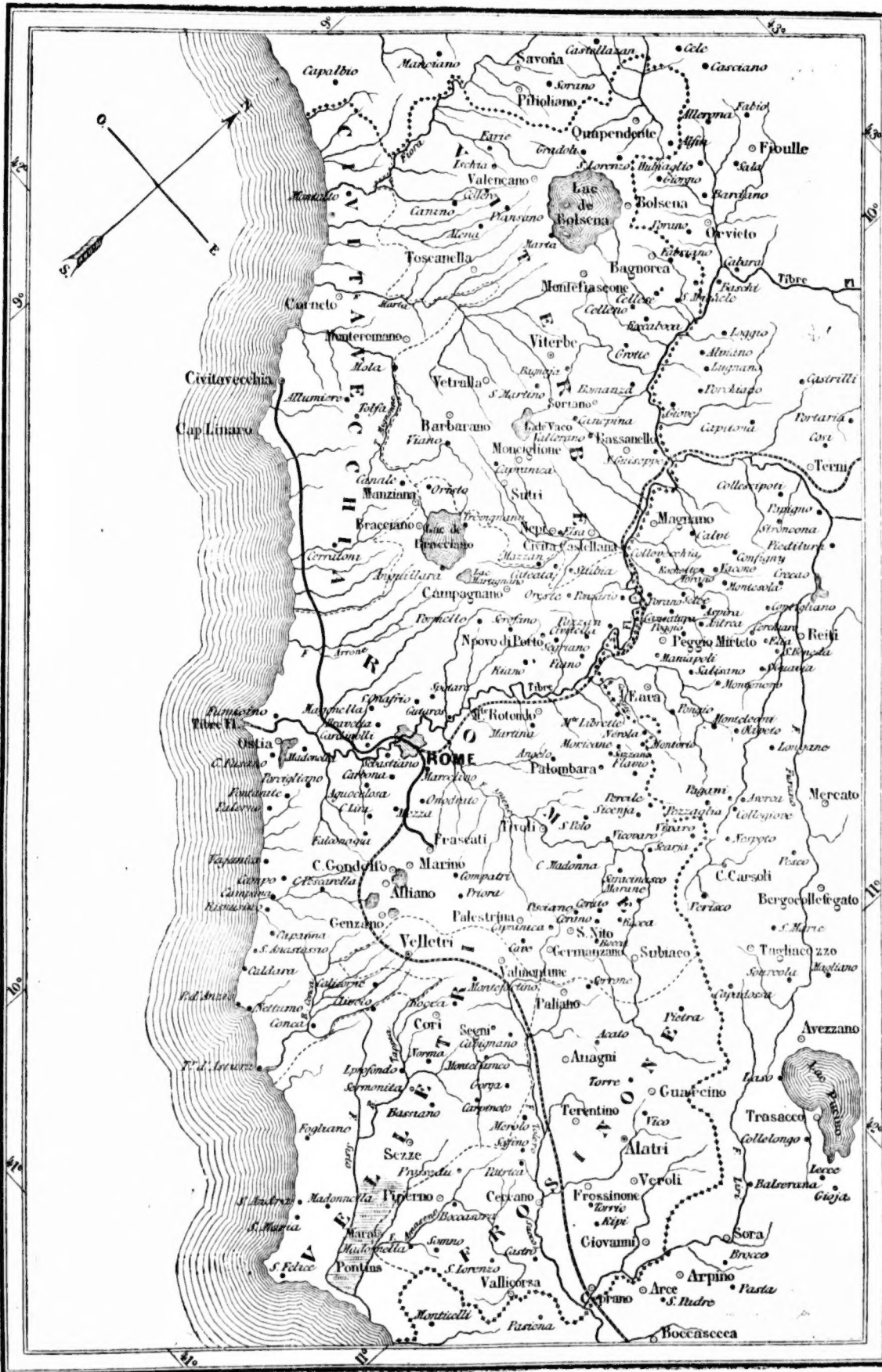
Act of 1831 was repealed and a new corporation appointed. The corporation was empowered to divert, deepen, and improve the course of the channel between the Long Bridge and Garmoye, and to construct a new approach to the quays by a new cut or channel, and to make and maintain piers, jetties, basins, docks, wharves, quays, warehouses, cranes, weighing-machines, slips, graving-docks, locks, bridges, buoys, and also to widen and enlarge the then quays; but they were prohibited from constructing a dock on the county of Down side; and the Act directed that the improvements should be executed in the following order:—1st, the making of the new cut commencing near Dunbar's Dock, and terminating near the first bend of the river below Thomson's Tower; 2nd, the purchasing of all the quays and docks below the Long Bridge on the Antrim side, widening and improving them when purchased, and filling up such of them as might be considered necessary; 3rd, the continuation and completion of the new cut from the first bend of the river, to terminate at or near the Seal Channel and Joy's Island; and, 4th, the construction of the docks and other

raised of £773,330. The contract for the second section of the new cut was entered into in November, 1836; but little was done towards the permanent portion of the work until near the latter part of 1847. By the close of 1848 this second cut was very nearly completed; and on July 10, 1849, it was opened to the public, and was named the Victoria Channel. It was in April, 1839, that the first section of the new cut was entered upon; and thus a period of little more than ten years intervened from the commencement to the completion of this great work. In the course of the formation of this channel Dargan's Island was raised, shortly afterwards named the Queen's Island, in honour of the Queen's visit to Belfast in 1849—a patent slip capable of taking on two vessels of 1000 tons burden, having been already constructed on a portion of it. In 1848 and 1849 the Town Dock, Limekiln Dock, and Ritchie's Dock were filled up, and Donegall Quay was extended from 30 ft. to 150 ft. into the channel—the Queen's Quay on the Downshire side having been previously set back, on an average, 250 ft. from the Queen's Bridge to the bend of the old channel. 684,121 tons of

stuff were dredged up during the three and a half years ending Dec. 31, 1850, making 1,518,518 tons taken up out of the harbour since April 18, 1840. The cost of the several works executed during this period included—second section of new cut, £42,696; extension of the Antrim Quays from Queen's Bridge to Mile Water, £53,776; and deepening the channel in front of them, £2097; patent slip on Queen's Island, £14,396; sheds, £3653; works at Queen's Quay, including fenders, £2056; extension of graving-dock basin, £4996; timber ponds, £1991; Queen's Quay and buildings, £2210; sewage for the slip docks and Antrim quays, £2629; swing bridge across Clarendon Dock, £1351, &c. The whole of these extensive works were carried out under the immediate superintendence and direction of Mr. Smith, the resident engineer to the board. At the close of the year 1850 the accommodation for shipping in Belfast Harbour was 6988 ft. of quayside; 4560 ft. on the Antrim side, extending from the Queen's Bridge to the Mile Water; and 2420 ft. on the Down side; two tidal docks—Prince's, formerly Dunbar's Dock, and Clarendon Dock, constructed a short time previously in front of the graving-docks with a water area of 34 acres—two graving-docks and two patent slips—one of these the property of Messrs. M'Laine. The depth of water opposite the quays was increased to 9 ft. at low water on the first section of the new cut and in Victoria Channel, and 10 ft. thence to Garmoye; and thus vessels drawing 18 ft. of water were enabled to come up to the Queen's Bridge at high water ordinary springs. The number of vessels entering and sailing from the harbour in 1850 were 4190, of 624,113 tons, showing an increase of 8 per cent over 1846. The tonnage entering the port of Belfast during the ten years from 1811 to 1820 exceeded the tonnage of the previous decennial period to the extent of 42 per cent; the tonnage of 1821-30 that of the preceding period 90 per cent; that of 1831-40 exceeded 1821-30 by 48 per cent; and 1841-50, when the great improvements were carried out, showed an increase over that of the previous ten years of 97 per cent. The customs duties for the year 1850 amounted to £352,658. The value to Belfast of the immense improvements we have described can hardly be over-estimated. Before the institution of the Belfast Corporation there were not more than 7 ft. or 8 ft. of water at the quay; while, at the period to which we have brought the improvements, vessels drawing 22 ft. of water and 1500 tons burden could discharge their lading. The improvements since have been truly prodigious owing in a great measure to the exertions of the Harbour Commissioners. Shipbuilding in Belfast has fully kept pace with the improvement in its docks. The earliest account of shipbuilding here is of a small vessel built in 1666. In 1700 there was launched in Belfast the ship Royal Charles, 250 tons. Indeed, the building of vessels of any size was then a rare and remarkable occurrence in Belfast.

## THE HAMILTON DOCK.

The new works on the county Down side of the river consist of a large tidal-dock and a spacious graving-dock, which have been in course of construction since the year 1861. The caisson, engine, and pumping-machinery being completed, everything has been in readiness for some weeks for the formal "opening" of the graving-dock, which took place a few weeks ago. The Hamilton Dock is the largest dry dock at present in Ireland, and certainly the finest as regards design, material, and workmanship, for which it may justly be classed among the best engineering works in Great Britain. Its form and dimensions are as follow:—In length the interior of the dock from the lift wall, or horizontal arch as the entrance, to its farther extremity is 451 ft. 6 in., and is calculated to afford ample accommodation for three ordinary-sized vessels; it is in width 50 ft. at bottom, or at coping level 82 ft. 5 in. The floor of the dock presents a slightly curved appearance, it being 12 in. higher in the centre than at either side, in order that the water arising from springs or other causes may not settle on it, and so impede the progress of workmen engaged at the repairs of vessels. The masonry of the floor is in depth 6 ft., of which there are 2 ft. of concrete laid on a sound bottom of sand, and 4 ft. of Dunganon sandstone pitching. Along the centre line of the dock are laid, upon large blocks of ashlar, ninety-eight graving-blocks of cast iron, 4 ft. 6 in.



MAP OF THE PAPAL STATES.

works authorised by the Act. In April, 1839, the new cut commencing at Dunbar's Dock and terminating at the bend in the river, was entered upon, and this work was completed and open for navigation in January, 1841. The cost, including purchases of land, amounted to £42,352. A portion of the river between the Queen's Bridge and entrance of the new channel was deepened, at an expense of £4845; and by Dec. 31, 1845, quays and shipbuilding yards had been purchased the aggregate cost of which amounted to £134,561.

## MAKING OF NEW DOCKS AND OPENING OF THE VICTORIA CHANNEL.

The Belfast Harbour Act, 1847, is now the governing Act of the harbour. It empowered the Belfast Harbour Commissioners to continue a new cut from Thomson's Tower down to the Seal Channel and Garmoye, and to fill up the old channel; to widen and improve the quays and docks below Queen's Bridge on the Antrim side of the lough; to divert the course of the Mile Water and to fill up the present channel on certain conditions; to fill up such of the old docks as the commissioners might consider necessary; to divert the channel of the Lagan, between Queen's Bridge and Garmoye; to make new docks, a depository for ballast; and other works authorised by the Act. To effect these works power was granted to the commissioners to borrow, on Exchequer loans, the sum of £280,000 by way of mortgage, and by way of grant, annuity, or bond, a further sum of £300,000; and, should this be insufficient, to borrow a further sum of £193,330, making a total authorised to be



from centre to centre, on which the vessel will rest when the dock has been pumped dry. The castings are of the most improved form; they are constructed so as to admit of their being laid for vessels in an incredibly short space of time, and may be adapted with the utmost facility to suit the most uneven keel. The blocks on which the keel rests are of greenheart, set into the castings and accurately levelled, the top of the blocks being level with the floor of the sill at entrance. The altar-courses or side walls of the dock, which are built in the form of steps or benches for the purpose of propping or shoring vessels whilst in for repairs, are principally of sandstone of an excellent quality, obtained from the Runcorn quarries in England, and the coping is of greenstone or whinstone from the Dunderdall quarries. On the walls are constructed five sets of stairs, including timber slides—two on each side of the dock, and one at the end for the accommodation of the tradesmen employed in the dock. The masonry of the entrance is constructed of whinstone, sandstone, and granite, and it is formed so as to admit of a caisson or iron floating gate being placed across it to exclude the water. The sill (the level of which is 21 ft. 6 in. below coping) is built of Runcorn freestone up to the level of datum, or low-water mark, a groove being left in the centre 2 ft. 3 in. wide by 1 ft. 3 in. deep. This groove is composed entirely of large blocks of granite (from the Newry and Castlewellan quarries), the quoins and jambs of which are accurately wrought and polished, so as to form a perfectly water-tight joint with the keel and stems of the caisson. The caisson is a large floating gate or water-tight vessel of plate iron, 60 ft. in length, so constructed that it will accurately fit the groove in the masonry of the entrance prepared for its reception. It resembles in form an ordinary vessel, with projecting keel and stem posts, which can be floated to or from its seat in the masonry of the entrance, and placed in the adjoining basin when the dock is open. In order to close the entrance the caisson is floated over the groove where it is moored. The water is then let into it by means of a pipe or sluice in the bottom, which can be opened or closed as occasion requires. In this way the caisson is loaded with water and sinks into the groove, after which the sluice may be closed and the dock pumped dry. In order to open the gate the caisson is emptied, and the water let into the dock by means of an inlet sewer, or culvert, 5 ft. 6 in. high by 4 ft. 3 in. wide. When the water on the inside rises to the same level as the outside the caisson floats, and may be at once removed. This vessel was constructed by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, iron-ship builders, and is found to be excellently adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. The provisions for emptying the dock, which it is estimated contains 14,600,000 gallons of water, are a large horizontal centrifugal pump, 8 ft. 9 in. in diameter, which is calculated to raise and discharge 13,980,900 gallons per hour; also a smaller pump constructed on the same principle, which is used for the purpose of clearing out or draining the surplus water remaining in the dock after the larger pump has ceased working, also such water as may accumulate from springs or other causes. In pumping out the dock the water is conveyed from the interior by means of a culvert, 5 ft. 7 in. high by 4 ft. 3 in. wide, into the pump well, which is 14 ft. in diameter, and the bottom of which is 5 ft. 9 in. below the level of the bottom of the dock. From this well it is forced up, through a pipe 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter (fitted with a circular bend), into the discharging well, which is 19 ft. in depth and 6 ft. in diameter. From this well it empties itself into the tidal basin. The engine-house in connection with this dock is one of the most tasteful description, the main walls of which are built of Dunderdall whinstone in irregular rubble facework, and the mouldings, quoins, battlements, and other dressings are of white sandstone from the Dunderdall quarries, the judicious blending of the white and black stone giving to the entire building a rather pleasing effect.

#### THE ABERCORN BASIN.

This splendid basin, which is connected with the Hamilton Dock, has been finished for some months back, and has since been used for berthing vessels. The pitching and paving around the quays of this work, as well as the graving dock, are completed. In the Abercorn basin vessels can "swing" and adjust their compasses in perfect safety. The quay space afforded by this basin amounts to 1500 lineal feet, the water space being 11 acres. The walls of the basin are, from foundation to coping, 27 ft. in height, and are in section 13 ft. in thickness at the bottom and 5 ft. at the top; they are built of Scarbo sandstone from the foundation up to the level of low-water mark, and the remaining portion of the wall (including the coping) is built of Dunderdall green stone; the style of building the facework is termed "granite rubble;" it is a very superior class of masonry, and is largely used in the dockwork of Liverpool and Birkenhead. It was imported into this country by the resident engineer, Mr. Lizars, who has extensively adopted it in the new works, both on the county of Down and Antrim sides of the river.

#### THE PONTIFICAL STATES.

THE Pontifical States, of which we publish a Map, are now occupied, or were very recently, by four armies—the Pontifical, the Revolutionary, the French, and the Italian. These dominions, as may be seen from the map, are territorially of such small importance that their insignificance is itself an answer to the boast of temporal power and an argument against that authority. They comprehend five provinces: that of Rome, containing 326,509 inhabitants; Civita Vecchia, with 20,707 inhabitants; Viterbo, with 128,324; Velletri, with 62,013; and Frosinone, with 154,559; giving a total of 692,112 inhabitants. Among these are about 5000 Jews, the numbers having diminished by nearly one half in the last twenty years—a significant fact, whether taken in reference to the political or the commercial condition of the country. During the same period the ecclesiastical population has doubled, for, while in 1853 there were no more than 4500, the present number is about 8000, for it is now in Rome more than ever that the action of the Papacy, in its religious as well as its temporal direction, is chiefly centred. There are in Rome sixty-one various religious bodies or orders, twenty-nine seminaries or colleges, to enter into the denominations of which communities, and to explain their immunities, would occupy more space than is at our present disposal. For forty years the local trade has made no progress; in 1823 there were at Rome thirty-nine makers of woollen goods, and in 1847 there were forty-seven cotton weavers; there are just the same number now, according to the latest returns. The Papal States occupy nearly the centre of the Italian peninsula, and now comprise only as much of the former territory of the Papedom as lies south of latitude 44 deg. (San Marino), the former legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Foli (the two last forming the Romagna, and also the delegation of Benevento), with the town of Ponte Corvo, having been united to the kingdom of Italy. Of the agricultural or open country in these States, above 100,000 acres are either marsh or uncultivated land; while most of the manorial rights are possessed by the Church, which holds the greater part of the landed property, that portion which has not fallen to religious bodies being held in trust or by a system of perpetual mortgage. In the city of Rome two fifths of the buildings are held by mortmain; so it will be easily seen that the tenure of property is not likely to give satisfaction to the people; and in spite of the acquisitions made by the clergy, the Pontifical treasury is far from being prosperous, the annual deficit in the Papal budget being very considerable. The income of the Pontiff from his Roman States is limited to 600,000 scudi, or £121,000; but it has been calculated that the revenue from all sources, including contributions from foreign countries, exceeds a million sterling. The rise of the Papedom as a temporal Power dates from the year 755, when Pepin, King of the Franks, granted to the Pontiff the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Henry III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the Patrimony of St. Peter. In 1297 Forlì and the rest of the Romagna, and in 1364 Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominions; and towards the end of the fourteenth century the Pontiff acquired full

jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. Ferrara was acquired in 1598, Urbino in 1626, and Orvieto in 1619. In 1798 Rome was taken by the French, and in 1810 the whole of the Papal States were included in the kingdom of Italy. The Congress of Vienna restored the greater part of them to the Sovereign Pontiff; but, in consequence of the insurrection, the Romagna detached itself from the Papal rule in 1859, and in 1860 the Marches and Umbria followed. The Government of the Papal States, previous to the accession of Pius IX., was wholly ecclesiastical, no person being eligible to fill a public office who had not obtained the rank of an Abbot. Since the year 1847, however, many important official positions have been thrown open to the laity, subtracting a little from the ecclesiastical oligarchy which made the Papal rule. A Council of Ministers, with the Cardinal Secretary of State as president, conducts the foreign relations, settles differences in Ministerial departments and questions relating to property, names the public functionaries, and hears appeals from individual's against departments of the State. It need hardly be said, however, that the priests bear rule; and the infallibility which is attributed to the ecclesiastical judgments of the Pope is supplemented by the ecclesiastical influence of his Ministers in temporal matters. The Council of Ministers consists of the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the Interior, of Commerce and Public Works, of Finance, of War, of Police, and of Grace and Justice; and at the side of the Cabinet of Ministers stands the Council of State, consisting of nine ordinary and six extraordinary members, with a Cardinal for president and a Prelate for vice president; the whole council, with its officers, being chosen by the Pope, through the president. This council projects new and interprets existing laws; decides the meaning of superior orders and questions of competency between Ministers; examines municipal regulations and approves the acts of provincial councils in the part reserved to his Holiness, so that it may easily be seen by what a complicated ecclesiastical machinery the Government is regulated. A reference to our map will show what are the boundaries of the territory over which this authority extends, and will also indicate the line of those operations (if the series of skirmishes can be so called) which have ended so disastrously to Garibaldi.

It was in Subiaco and Frosinone that Menotti Garibaldi first appeared with a considerable body of men, occupying the sides of Monte Capignano, on the confines of Sabina, with the intention of cutting off communication between Rome and Velletri. It was at Bagorea and Nerola, at Valtomone and Subiaco, that the undecisive engagements between the insurgents and the Papal troops took place more recently; while in the Fajoli hills and at Acquapendente bands of Garibaldi were known to have occupied positions, the latter having been evacuated by the Papal troops. At Castro and Velletri, Nicotera and Menotti awaited the attack of the Zouaves. It was along the highroad at Isoletta, the last station on the line in the Neapolitan province, that a regiment of Bersaglieri and a battery of artillery from Capua were stationed on the frontier along with two other regiments until the French occupation.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICAL CRITICISMS.

THE front columns of the daily papers are gorged with advertisements of concerts and other musical performances, fixed for the end of this and the beginning of next month. Before being crushed by the musical avalanche thus threatening us, let us call attention to a little matter which is rather interesting to ourselves, if to no one else.

Cowper once called the newspaper,  
Happy broadsheet,  
Which not even critics criticise.

But all that has been changed. Newspapers criticise one another freely enough; and we are now about to criticise in this newspaper a criticism by a newspaper critic on newspaper criticisms. Mr. J. E. Cox, the musical critic of a journal called *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, has published in the last number of the *Broadway* an article called "Musical Critics Criticised." He should have added, for the sake of fairness, "by one of themselves"; and it would have been only straightforward if he had furnished the public with the name of the mighty organ in which his oracular utterances on the subject of music habitually appear. Mr. Cox says at the beginning of his article that if the writers in the *Times* were to sign their contributions no importance would be attached to them, which is about as ignorant an assertion as ever was made. The personal influence of critics is much greater in France than in England, for the very reason that in France all criticisms are signed. But it may safely be said that, if Mr. Cox had introduced himself to the public as the musical critic of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, very little attention would have been paid to his remarks on the style in which musical criticism is conducted in the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Cox knows that the custom of the press in England prevents writers from signing their contributions; but while Mr. Cox was making his guesses as to who wrote musical articles for this, who for that, journal, he might have had the candour to mention the little fact that he, Mr. John Edmund Cox, "does the music" (to use his own elegant expression) for *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. Here is a writer who attacks the anonymous system in journalism and maintains the anonymous in his own journal; who, failing to respect the legitimate incognito of other writers, yet studiously conceals his own personality. A man would show himself very ill-bred if, going to a masked ball, he tried to tear off the masks of those who, by a fully-recognised convention, had the right to wear them. But what should we think of a man who, while pretending to unmask others for the public good, still kept his own features covered up?

Mr. Cox, however, is too feeble and too unskilful to play the part of a bravo. He does good—though in no Christian spirit—to the very man whom he selects above all as his victim, and whom, for a moment, he seems about to pierce to the heart with a pen fresh from the office of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. Mr. Cox has discovered some pluralists on the press, of whom the worst, because the most powerful, is the musical critic of the *Times*; and yet, in falling foul of this gentleman, the critic of *Bell's Weekly Messenger* cannot help complimenting him on his excellent English, while he admits, and even lays stress on the fact, that the principal newspaper editors of London compete for his services—a fact which, in the eyes of all reasonable beings, must settle for ever the question of his honesty and ability, discussed by Mr. Cox.

No one who has read Mr. Cox's article in the *Broadway* with attention and discernment will be surprised to hear that he wrote, some months ago, in *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, an account of a performance which had not taken place. We are afraid Mr. Cox is in the habit of confounding that which is with that which is not. Otherwise, indeed, how are we to account for his saying that musical critics are paid by music-publishers for writing paragraphs in their favour? It may be so at the office of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. All we can say is that we never heard of the existence of so shameful a practice until Mr. Cox mentioned it.

We cannot conclude without expressing our regret at seeing a style of journalism revived which it was hoped, had died out with the old *Satirist*. But attacks must be replied to; and it would never do to let libels pass unnoticed on the ground that libels in themselves are contemptible things. Many indignant articles have lately appeared in the English press on the custom of duelling as practised among journalists in France. But the breach of the ninth commandment is as great a sin as the breach of the sixth; and the calumniator in this country places himself in a lower position than the duellist in France, inasmuch as he exposes himself to no personal danger.

*Hanover-square* (Ashdown and Parry).—The *Cornhill* was a good enough name for the excellent magazine first edited by Mr. Thackeray, and issued from the great publishing thoroughfare whence Mr. Thackeray started on his celebrated journey to Grand Cairo. With all respect to Mr. Sala, we never thought much of *Temple Bar*, as a title. *St. Paul's*—something between *Temple Bar* and *Cornhill*—is an absurd title. *Hanover-square* is a ludicrous title;

but no matter. The contents of the new musical magazine—which, be it observed, contains music, and nothing but music—are admirable. *Hanover-square* is edited—is, so to say, built up from month to month—by that able pianist and composer, Mr. Lind-ay Sloper; and some notion may be formed of the value of the first number from a mere enumeration of the pieces which it contains. These are as follows:—"Sorrow and Joy," a sketch for the pianoforte by Jules Benedict; a song by Arthur S. Sullivan, "What does little Biedie say?" a caprice for the pianoforte by Sydney Smith; and a ballad by Henry Smart (words by Frederic Elcho) "Bessie Bell." The magazine is to consist exclusively of new copyright pianoforte and vocal music; and we are promised in the December number songs by Mr. W. B. Liffe and Virginia Gabriel, and pianoforte pieces by E. Silas and W. Kube.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have just issued a new edition of "Hamilton's Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte," revised, enlarged, improved, and fingered throughout by Carl Czerny. The continued success of this work (upwards of 600 editions of which have now been published) is sufficient evidence of its excellence, and of the estimation in which it is held by the musical public.

#### OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF ROSSE.—The past few days have afforded a very notable obituary in the world of science. First, Sir James South, and then Lord Wrottesley, passed from our sight; and now the death of the Earl of Rosse, at Monkstown, after an illness of ten weeks, is recorded. The late Right Hon. William Parsons, Earl of Rosse, in the county of Wexford, and Baron Oxmantown, in the county of Dublin, in the Peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of Laurence, second Earl of Rosse, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Mr. John Lloyd, of Gloster, King's County, and was born, June 17, 1800, at York. He entered the University of Dublin in 1818, whence he passed, in 1819, into residence at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A., in 1822, as a first class in mathematical honours. In 1836 he married the eldest daughter and coheir of the late Mr. John Warner Field, of Heaton Hall, Yorkshire. His Countess, by whom he leaves issue three sons, survives him. As Lord Oxmantown, the deceased Earl represented King's County in the House of Commons from 1821 till the end of the first reformed Parliament, when he retired from political life, for the purpose of giving his attention more closely to philosophical pursuits. He succeeded to the earldom in 1841; and, four years later, he was elected a representative peer of Ireland in the House of Lords. He had been Lord Lieutenant of King's County since 1831, and Colonel of the King's County Militia from 1834. Since 1862 he had filled the post of Chancellor of the University of Dublin. In 1842 the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and in the following year he presided over the meeting of the British Association at Cork. In 1853 his Lordship was elected one of the members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg; and he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French in 1855. He was also a Knight of St. Patrick, and a member of many learned societies on the Continent. Latterly he had directed his attention to the local interests of Ireland, and had published a valuable pamphlet on the state of that country. The deceased nobleman was a Conservative in politics, and, during the last Session of Parliament, invariably supported the Government, and was among the peers who voted for the Reform Bill. Lord Rosse resided chiefly at Burr Castle, near Parsonstown, King's County, it being here that he set up his first telescope, in 1831. It had a concave speculum of 3 ft. diameter, a focal distance of 27 ft., and was so nicely balanced by means of weights over pulleys that it could be raised or lowered to any angle with the greatest ease. The success of this telescope, the construction of which he had himself superintended, and a considerable part of which he had worked upon with his own hand, encouraged him to further effort. With a newer and more gigantic instrument, 52 ft. in length and 7 ft. in diameter, having a 6-ft. speculum, many of the nebulae, previously seen merely as luminous patches, were resolved into stars, and in others a spiral form and arrangement were detected. New nebulae were discovered in considerable numbers and wherever the instrument was directed new stars were seen in immense profusion. Sketches of some of the more remarkable nebulae were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1850. The cost of the second and larger telescope was about £30,000, and its completion was a work of seventeen years. It still remains the largest and most powerful instrument in the world. Lord Rosse was elected, in 1849, President of the Royal Society (of which he had been a Fellow since 1834), in succession to the late Marquis of Northampton. This post he held for the usual term of five years, and resigned it in 1854. The deceased Earl succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Laurence, Lord Oxmantown, who was born in 1840.

MR. EDWARD JAMES, Q.C., M.P.—Intelligence reached Westminster Hall, on Monday morning, of the death of Mr. Edward James, Q.C., M.P. for Manchester. The learned gentleman at the time of his death was sojourning in Switzerland, where he had been staying some time in consequence of long ill-health. Mr. James was born in Manchester, where his father was in the silk trade; and he was connected by marriage with the well-known Liverpool family of Crossfield. The deceased gentleman, we believe, was in his fifty-seventh year. The learned gentleman was called to the Bar in June, 1835, and was made a Q.C. in 1853. He was leader of the Northern Circuit, and held the office of Attorney-General of the County Palatine, as well as the Judge of the Court of Passage, Liverpool. He was also a bench of Lincoln's Inn. In 1852 he succeeded Mr. Justice Crompton as Assessor of the Liverpool Court of Passage, at a salary of £400 per annum, which the Corporation increased to £500 in 1858. At the last general election Mr. James, as a "moderate Liberal," was elected M.P. for Manchester, with Mr. Bazley for his colleague. Mr. James's election was a sudden and unexpected event, and was the result of a split in the Liberal camp.

MARSHAL O'DONNELL.—Marshal O'Donnell is dead. The history of his life since 1835 or 1836 is almost the history of Spain. He has been concerned in more than one of the changes of Government. In 1840, after the Carlist war was over, he declared himself on the side of the Queen mother, and went into exile with her in France. Espartero took up the government, and, in 1841, yielded to O'Donnell's request for permission to return to Spain. That permission was Espartero's ruin. O'Donnell got up an insurrection, and Espartero was driven from power. Since then O'Donnell has been Governor-General of Cuba for some time, and has filled various Ministerial offices at home. In 1859 he commanded the Spanish expedition against Morocco, and for his services there was made Duke of Tetuan. In 1863 he resigned office, and has been since then under a cloud. He was a man of great ability, much firmness, and unrelenting in his treatment of his opponents. He is reported to have said that there were various ways of getting and retaining office, but that the best way was to shoot all your opponents. There is no doubt that he acted upon a principle very much akin to this. After his successes against Espartero, he shot numbers of the defeated party without mercy. It has been well said, contrasting Espartero and O'Donnell, that the former was perfectly honest but had no ability, while the latter was full of ability but had no honesty.

THE OAKS COLLIERY.—About half-past five on Tuesday afternoon there was a violent explosion at the Oaks Colliery, the flames reaching nearly to the head gear. It was followed at intervals by four others, more or less violent, all occurring within an hour. It appears that the up-cast shaft had on Tuesday become a down cast, and the men tried to make the No. 1 perform that work, for which purpose the doors at the bottom were opened. It is apparent that there has been smouldering fire in the pit since the explosion in December, and the removing of the "spoil" from the scaffold down the No. 2 evidently let in the air, and so caused the ignition and explosion. Happily, no persons were injured. Every precaution has been taken to prevent accidents.

A FEMALE FENIAN.—A singular development of Fenianism is reported from Manchester. A woman named McDonald is in custody charged with attempting to murder Daniel Connell, a policeman. The woman went to the shop (near the scene of the late rescue) of John Griffiths, who had given evidence against the men now under sentence of death, intending, according to her own statement, to shoot him. The policeman was passing by while she stood at the shop window, and spoke to her, upon which she followed, presented a pistol at his ear, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately she missed fire. Connell seized the pistol before it could be recocked, and took the woman to the station. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates on Tuesday, and remanded for inquiry into her antecedents. It is said that she is a friend of Allen and of some others of the condemned prisoners.

MR. RASSAM'S MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.—A Parliamentary paper has just been published which contains an account of the expenses charged for Mr. Rassam's mission to Abyssinia. The total amount issued to the Secretary of State for India in Council, in repayment of sums advanced on account of Mr. Rassam's mission, was £7678 14s. 1d. Salaries of officers for the period between July 21, 1864, to May 31, 1866, amounted to £5414 3s. These officers were Mr. Rassam himself, Assistant Surgeon Blane, Lieutenant Goodfellow, Lieutenant Frideaux, Lieutenant Abbott, and Mr. Munzinger. The contingent expenses were—stores, provisions, camp furniture, weapons, &c., £404 2s. 7d.; messengers, conveyance of despatches, carriage of stores, &c., £501 1s. 9d.; presents, £389 6s. 5d.; and for the entertainment of Abyssinians, £105 3s. 5d. The expenses connected with Captain Cameron's expedition amounted to £1315 12s. 11d. A further sum of £3266 14s. 11d. has been claimed by the Indian Government, but remains unpaid pending an arrangement by which only a portion of the pay of the officers will be borne by the Imperial funds. In addition to the issues to the Indian Department mentioned above, the following sums have been impressed to the chief clerk of the Foreign Office:—On account of Mr. Paigrave's mission £2000 was issued, of which £1214 10s. has been accounted for; on account of Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether's mission and the dispatch of artisans the issue was £4800, and the sum accounted for is £3763 14s. 10d.



## LAW AND CRIME.

"A NEGRO hath a soul, and, unless your Honour?" inquires the corporal, doubtfully, of Uncle Toby. Surely, if this question be answered affirmatively, in despite of the anthropologists, who maintain a nigger to be but half way between a tailless ape and a white creature, one might surely concede as much in favour of the London costermonger. There has been of late a disposition to regard this rough-and-ready useful toiler as a kind of plaything for policemen to beguile their leisure hours withal; a creature to be encouraged only as country equires encourage foxes, for the mere sport of chase. It is now some years since Sir Richard Mayne issued, all law and long-established usage to the contrary, his notable edict destroying the free market formerly held in Westminster, and thereby depriving some scores of poor street-sellers of their means of livelihood. It happened to us to be present at a large meeting of these unfortunates who assembled to relate their grievances. One after another, in homely language, narrated his struggles for honest subsistence. Some admitted that they had been thieves, and that street-selling was the only opening whereby they could hope to avoid crime and its punishment. Others, who had up to that time been honest, after their fashion, boldly avowed that street-selling being prohibited, they would become thieves. All had sad tales to tell of the misery inflicted upon them by the wanton order of the police authorities. It was curious to mark that there were many women, perhaps more than men, present at this meeting, and that nearly every woman had a baby in her arms. When sad statements were made which might have moistened manly eyes, these poor women laughed out right—rather in bitterness than in merriment, as it seemed—and at once began to suckle their offspring. The effect, frequently repeated, of some hundred women all at once laughing and indulging in what some one calls "the most maternal of all offices," as a substitute for the relief of tears, was not a sight to forget or to deride. But the irresponsible Sir Richard had his way, nevertheless. Now fresh sport is provided for the police, in the shape of a "free warren" for constables, to hunt down the poor street-sellers just wherever it may be considered advantageous or pleasant so to do. This power is given by the new Metropolitan Street Traffic Act, one of those extraordinary pieces of legislation, which appear to suggest that our legislators, nobles as well as commons, either knew not what they were doing, or recklessly permitted the passing of doubtful clauses upon the trust engendered by the manifest advantage of others. It can scarcely be supposed that the 6th section of this Act could have been understood to be levelled at the costermongers. It provides that "no goods or other articles shall be allowed to rest on any footway or other part of a street, or be otherwise allowed to cause obstruction or inconvenience to the passage of the public for a longer time than may be absolutely necessary for loading or unloading such goods or other articles." It is obvious that the primary intention of this clause was simply to prevent obstructions in the ordinary sense of the word; but it is none the less clear that it may be used to place the whole body of costermongers at the mercy of the police. There is no reason why these poor hardworking and useful members of the community should be driven from honest ways, or even be forced, as is notoriously the case with a very different class, to bribe constables in order to secure themselves from molestation. The extinction of the costermonger would simply result in a shopkeepers' monopoly in regard to fruit and vegetables—such a monopoly as already exists in regard to bread, beer, and meat, of which there is no street sale. We beg to furnish a hint to these costermongers. Let them, or their friends, at once organise a subscription, not only for the legal defence of any one of their body persecuted in following of his honest vocation, but also for the prosecution of any policeman clearly exceeding his duty by harassing them. Let the legal question be fairly tried, in the most open manner. We are inclined to think that, after all, the law is on the side of the street-sellers. If not, let it be clearly understood and defined—amended if need be—but let it certainly not be left to the arbitrary judgment of Sir Richard Mayne or any mere official to decide who may and who may not gain a livelihood by selling in the street.

Let us hope that during the last few months of this year we shall not be again shocked by the public execution of an innocent man. Maguire, convicted as an accomplice of Allen in the Manchester outrage, was the only one of the condemned prisoners who, in lead of attempting to vindicate the commission of the acts charged, stoutly maintained his innocence. A friend, employed in an official duty compelling him to pay the closest attention to the evidence before the Manchester Commission, writes to us with a full personal assurance of his belief in Maguire's innocence, and complains, moreover, that the reward system has already produced most disastrous results in its indisputable incitement of perjury. He tells us that the police appear to have "run amuck and arrested everybody who looked villainous, were an American chin-tuft, or talked with a brogue." His letter receives striking confirmation from the subsequent acquittal of a whole batch of prisoners, every one of whom had been sworn to as assisting in the outrage. We would write more upon this matter were we not quite certain that Maguire must be pardoned.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

"OH, CERTAINLY! ANYTHING TO OBLIGE A BURGESS!"—Charles Clarke, 20, was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Joel Bennett, and stealing therein five forks and other articles, value £10, his property.

Mr. Warner Sleight defended. Elizabeth Maria Gale, servant to Mr. Bennett, of Richmond-road, Hackney, said, about three o'clock on an afternoon of the last month, she heard the silver rattling in the parlour, and going into the room found the prisoner picking the silver out of a basket which was on the chair.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. Former convictions were proved against him, and Mr. Payne sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude. Prisoner applied to Mr. Payne to give him ten years, as he should never do any good in London. If he came out it would be the same thing. It would be a mercy to send him away out of the country, for then he might do some good.

Mr. Warner Sleight supported the prisoner's application. After some little discussion the prisoner was charged upon another indictment, to which he pleaded guilty. Mr. Payne then acceded to his request, and altered the

sentence to ten years' penal servitude, remarking that it was not his practice to accommodate prisoners, but in the present instance he thought it would be advantageous. The prisoner was a young man, and he hoped he would do good for himself.

The prisoner seemed pleased with the result of the case.

## POLICE.

A SHAM FENIAN.—At Bow-street, William Jones was charged with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared that about half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon the prisoner was drunk in front of the Tavistock Hotel, C. vent-garden, where he amused himself by noisily cursing the Queen and the English, and declaring that he was a "Fenian," and gloried in it. His ridiculous conduct attracted a large crowd of idle spectators, and caused a disturbance most annoying to the inmates of the hotel, one of whom, Mr. Bennie, gave him into custody. The prisoner was very sorry for his conduct, which was only the result of drunken folly. He is not a Fenian, and has no sympathy with that sort of people. He had only come up on Monday morning from Stamford, which is his native place, and he could refer to persons who knew him there. Mr. Flowers knew Stamford well, and could easily ascertain the truth or falsehood of the prisoner's statement. Of one thing he was sure, that if the prisoner was a Lincolnshire man he was not a Fenian. In all probability it was, as he said, a mere ebullition of drunken folly. Mr. Bennie said that might be so, but he submitted that the use of such treasonable language in the open street was a serious matter. Mr. Flowers said it would be serious, indeed, if it meant anything. But persons otherwise respectable talked the most incredible nonsense when under the influence of liquor, and that often applied to persons of far higher position and education than the prisoner. Still, these considerations afforded no justification for his conduct. He must pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned for fourteen days. The prisoner said he might as well be sent to prison at once, for he had no means of paying so heavy a fine. Mr. Flowers could not reduce it under the present circumstances, but would make inquiries as to the prisoner's previous character.

STREET STALLS IN STEPNEY.—On Monday evening a meeting, which was preliminary in its character, was held at the Greencoat School, White Horse-street, Stepney, for the purpose of organising an opposition to the working of one of the provisions of the new Metropolitan Traffic Regulation Act, by which a large number of costermongers and other persons keeping street stalls in the district of Stepney have been driven from their prescriptive holdings. The complaint especially is that, in districts within a very short distance of the locality in which the street trading has been suppressed, it is in full operation, without let or hindrance. The matter has been warmly taken up by the clergy and many of the tradesmen of Stepney, and by them the meeting was called. The Rev. Mr. Lee, the Rector, presided, and was supported by Mr. Addington, his Curate, Mr. Browning, and several other tradesmen of the neighbourhood; while a considerable number of the itinerant traders who are aggrieved and many of their wives and children were present. The chairman simply suggested that, as a preliminary to any further proceedings, a committee should be formed to consider what the steps to be taken should be, in conjunction with other parishes, in order to protect a very peaceable, orderly, and industrious body of persons from being deprived of their livelihood. Mr. Wilson stated that the Act was calculated to operate against a body of men in the metropolis who amounted to 50,000, and, with their wives and children, made up a number of 200,000 souls. He urged that steps should be taken to communicate with the Home Secretary, and that Mr. Ayrton, the member for their borough, should be called on to give his assistance in the matter. It was a question for the ratepayers, on whom a large additional burden must be thrown if these persons were deprived of their means of subsistence. Mr. Browning stated that the action which had been taken appeared to be local; for whereas the street stalls were cleared out of Stepney, some parts of Limehouse were permitted to go on with their business undisturbed. He thought a committee should be appointed to see the superintendent of police of the district, and, if necessary, to communicate with Sir Richard Mayne. After this no formal business took place; but a committee of twelve persons was appointed to consider what further steps should be taken.

THE FAGANS VERSUS THE O'BRIENS.—The *New York Herald* contains the following report of a police case:—On last Saturday afternoon, at their house, Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. O'Brien, together with their "old maid" and "the childer," got "a little real fight." "Och! shure, an' it was an illigant affair intirely, now!" Mrs. Fagan, who is the younger and more active of the two ladies, managed, it is alleged, in the melee "to send home one" on the left cheek of Mrs. O'Brien, and that she, being knocked out of time, couldn't, of course, come to the scratch; and so, to console herself and friends, the dejected one went to the police court. When the litigants appeared, Mrs. O'Brien explained matters:—"Yess see, your honor, yess see, Mrs. Fagan, when I was down in the cellar, him at me an'—""Och, now! yer honor, will yess be sittin' there a listenin' to the words av that woman? Shure, she'll be tellin' a lot av stoof in there 'ill not be wan wurrd av truth, an' I got nine children," interrupted Mrs. Fagan. "Keep quiet," said the magistrate, addressing Mrs. Fagan. "An' when she kin to me, near till the cellar, an'—""Faix, an' its the stories she'll be tellin' av ye," again interrupted Mrs. F., turning her face toward the complainant, at the same time folding her arms across her breast. "Now, Mrs. O'Brien, go on wid yer romancin'." "I'll tell you what," said the Justice, "if you don't keep quiet, I'll lock you up. I'll hear you presently. Go on, Mrs. O'Brien." "An' when she kin to the cellar, Mrs. Fagan, res she—" "Now, remember your eat, Mrs. O'Brien, an' don't perjure yer soul, that is ef yess be havin' wan," cried the defendant, placing her hands on her hips, and looking knowingly at her friends. "Go on, Mrs. O'Brien," said his Honor. "Yess, Sir," said that estimable lady. "Well, when we got till the cellar durs Mrs. Fagan—this lady here—she ses to me, Yer no bother than—" "Och, glory be till yer soul!" exclaimed Mrs. Fagan. "Now, ef yess tell a lie now, for'll become av ye?" "Officer," said the Judge, with forced calmness, "if that woman opens her mouth again walk her to the prison. Go on, Mrs. O'Brien." "Whin, yer Honor, Mrs. Fagan sed that to me," recommenced the complainant, "I towid her she was another; an' wid that she struck me on the cheek. There!" "An' I live to be the mother av nine children an' hear all av that," said Mrs. Fagan, musingly. "Now, ye'll be kind enough till inform the Court where I hurt yess, Mrs. O'Brien?" "Why, here," exclaimed the husband of the complainant, looking up with an air of surprise on his chubby face, as if someone had suddenly jerked him out of a sound sleep and he had not yet fully recovered his consciousness; "It's ontil me wife's cheek here." "Fat, that scratch!" cried Mrs. Fagan, contemptuously; "she did that wid her old duddeen!" "Well, Mr. Fagan," said his Honor, turning to the husband of the defendant, "we'll have to lock your wife up; and the very best thing you can do is to go home and take care of those nine children." "That'll be a blessing, anyhow," said Mrs. Fagan, with a sigh of relief. "Yer Worship," here broke in Fagan, in a melancholy tone of voice, "yer Worship, I haven't done anything." "I know that," said his Honor; "why do you speak so?" "Sure, an' haven't ye sent me to go home an' take care av the children?" "Certainly! Now go!" added the magistrate, severely. "Faix, sir, and I didn't think that ye'd be punishin' the innocent in that way. My wife what was in till the row ye say send to the prison; an' myself that was in the house at all, at all, at the time, ye order to take care of the children. Couldn't ye alter things? I'll take the prison, and let Mrs. Fagan have the children; she's used till them, and I'm not." His Honor could not see it in that light; and, while he insisted on sending the "old maid" home, he sent the "old woman" to goal, where, however, she did not long remain, a friend peering and bailing her out.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE arrest of Garibaldi, and the more political aspect of Continental affairs, have caused an increased amount of business to prevail in the market for Home Securities, and prices have ruled firmer. Consols, for Delivery, have been done at 94½; Ditto, for Three per Cent. 92½; 3½; 4½; 5½; 6½; 7½; 8½; 9½; 10½; 11½; 12½; 13½; 14½; 15½; 16½; 17½; 18½; 19½; 20½; 21½; 22½; 23½; 24½; 25½; 26½; 27½; 28½; 29½; 30½; 31½; 32½; 33½; 34½; 35½; 36½; 37½; 38½; 39½; 40½; 41½; 42½; 43½; 44½; 45½; 46½; 47½; 48½; 49½; 50½; 51½; 52½; 53½; 54½; 55½; 56½; 57½; 58½; 59½; 60½; 61½; 62½; 63½; 64½; 65½; 66½; 67½; 68½; 69½; 70½; 71½; 72½; 73½; 74½; 75½; 76½; 77½; 78½; 79½; 80½; 81½; 82½; 83½; 84½; 85½; 86½; 87½; 88½; 89½; 90½; 91½; 92½; 93½; 94½; 95½; 96½; 97½; 98½; 99½; 100½; 101½; 102½; 103½; 104½; 105½; 106½; 107½; 108½; 109½; 110½; 111½; 112½; 113½; 114½; 115½; 116½; 117½; 118½; 119½; 120½; 121½; 122½; 123½; 124½; 125½; 126½; 127½; 128½; 129½; 130½; 131½; 132½; 133½; 134½; 135½; 136½; 137½; 138½; 139½; 140½; 141½; 142½; 143½; 144½; 145½; 146½; 147½; 148½; 149½; 150½; 151½; 152½; 153½; 154½; 155½; 156½; 157½; 158½; 159½; 160½; 161½; 162½; 163½; 164½; 165½; 166½; 167½; 168½; 169½; 170½; 171½; 172½; 173½; 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1008½; 1009½; 1010½; 1011½; 1012½; 1013½; 1014½; 1015½; 1016½; 1017½; 1018½; 1019½; 1020½; 1021½; 1022½; 1023½; 1024½; 1025½; 1026½; 1027½; 1028½; 1029½; 1030½; 1031½; 1032½; 1033½; 1034½; 1035½; 1036½; 1037½; 1038½; 1039½; 1040½; 1041½; 1042½; 1043½; 1044½; 1045½; 1046½; 1047½; 1048½; 1049½; 1050½; 1051½; 1052½; 1053½; 1054½; 1055½; 1056½; 1057½; 1058½; 1059½; 1060½; 1061½; 1062½; 1063½; 1064½; 1065½; 1066½; 1067½; 1068½; 1069½; 1070½; 1071½; 1072½; 1073½; 1074½; 1075½; 1076½; 1077½; 1078½; 1079½; 1080½; 1081½; 1082½; 1083½; 1084½; 1085½; 1086½; 1087½; 1088½; 1089½; 1090½; 1091½; 1092½; 1093½; 1094½; 1095½; 1096½; 1097½; 1098½; 1099½; 1100½; 1101½; 1102½; 1103½; 1104½; 1105½; 1106½; 1107½; 1108½; 1109½; 1110½; 1111½; 1112½; 1113½; 1114½; 1115½; 1116½; 1117½; 1118½; 1119½; 1120½; 1121½; 1122½; 1123½; 1124½; 1125½; 1126½; 1127½; 1128½; 1129½; 1130½; 1131½; 1132½; 1133½; 1134½; 1135½; 1136½; 1137½; 1138½; 1139½; 1140½; 1141½; 1142½; 1143½; 1144½; 1145½; 1146½; 1147½; 1148½; 1149½; 1150½; 1151½; 1152½; 1153½; 1154½; 1155½; 1156½; 1157½; 1158½; 1159½; 1160½; 1161½; 1162½; 1163½; 1164½; 1165½; 1166½; 1167½; 1168½; 1169½; 1170½; 1171½; 1172½; 1173½; 1174½; 1175½; 1176½; 1177½; 1178½; 1179½; 1180½; 1181½; 1182½; 1183½; 1184½; 1185½; 1186½; 1187½; 1188½; 1189½; 1190½; 1191½; 1192½; 1193½; 1194½; 1195½; 1196½; 1197½; 1198½; 1199½; 1200½; 1201½; 1202½; 1203½; 1204½; 1205½; 1206½; 1207½; 1208½; 1209½; 1210½; 1211½; 1212½; 1213½; 1214½; 1215½; 1216½; 1217½; 1218½; 1219½; 1220½; 1221½; 1222½; 1223½; 1224½; 1225½; 1226½; 1227½; 1228½; 1229½; 1230½; 1231½; 1232½; 1233½; 1234½; 1235½; 1236½; 1237½; 1238½; 1239½; 1240½; 1241½; 1242½; 1243½; 1244½; 1245½; 1246½; 1247½; 1248½; 1249½; 1250½; 1251½; 1252½; 1253½; 1254½; 1255½; 1256½; 1257½; 1258½; 1259½; 1260½; 1261½; 1262½; 1263½; 1264½; 1265½; 1266½; 1267½; 1268½; 1269½; 1270½; 1271½; 1272½; 1273½; 1274½; 1275½; 1276½; 1277½; 1278½; 1279½; 1280½; 1281½; 1282½; 1283½; 1284½; 1285½; 1286½; 1287½; 1288½; 1289½; 1290½; 1291½; 1292½; 1293½; 1294½; 1295½; 1296½; 1297½; 1298½; 1299½; 1300½; 1301½; 1302½; 1303½; 1304½; 1305½; 1306½; 1307½; 1308½; 1309½; 1310½; 1311½; 1312½; 1313½; 1314½; 1315½; 1316½; 1317½; 1318½; 1319½; 1320½; 1321½; 1322½; 1323½; 1324½; 1325½; 1326½; 1327½; 132



**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** for all the uses to which the best Arrowroot is applicable.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** boiled with Milk, for Breakfast.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** boiled with Milk, for Supper.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** to thicken Soups.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** to thicken Sauces.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** to thicken Meat-juices.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** for Omelette.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** for Blancmange.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** for Puddings.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** One Table-spoonful to 1 lb. of flour makes Light Pastry.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** Packets, 2d.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** Packets, 4d.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** Packets, 6d.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** Tins, 1s.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** Tins, 7lb., at 6d. per lb.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** Tins, 14lb., at 6d. per lb.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,** To be obtained by order through Merchants in all parts of the world.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.** CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To obtain extra profit by the sale, other qualities are sometimes audaciously substituted instead of Brown and Polson's.

**BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA.** The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa.

**CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Breakfast.**

**CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Eating.**

**CHOCOLAT-MENIER.** Pure, wholesome, and delicious. Consumption exceeds 5,000,000 lb.

**MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE** Warehouse, 31, Henrietta-st., Strand, London. Sold every where.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA IS EIGHTPENCE CHEAPER.** Agents—Confectioners in London; Chemists, &c., in every town. As protection against imitations, genuine packets are signed, *Horniman & Co.*

**USE ONLY THE**

**GLENFIELD STARCH.**

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1883.** This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 3, Great Windmill-street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**TONIC BITTERS.** WATER'S QUININE WINE, the most palatable and wholesome bitter in existence. AN EFFICIENT TONIC, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, K. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

**USE ONLY**

**BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES,** which are not Poisonous, and Light only on the Box. Sold everywhere.

**SELF-FITTING CANDLES** of all sizes in Various Qualities. FROM ONE SHILLING PER POUND UPWARDS, may be had of every dealer.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler, J. C. and J. FIELD'S PATENT. They are safe, clean, and economical; fitting all Candlesticks without either paper or scraping, and burning to the end.

**TRANSPARENT CANDLES.**—If you only want something pretty to look at, without minding a little smoke and smell, and a little bending and running over if the room is not transparent low quality Paraffine Candles, now sold freely everywhere at 1s. per pound; but if, along with beauty of appearance, you require steady brilliancy of light, and freedom from risk of these little occasional mishaps, tell your dealer of the supply you wish "PRICES' Gold-Medal Paraffine Candles," which, though charged at a higher price per pound, are really cheaper when the difference of quality is taken into account. They are believed to be the very best substitute yet produced for real Wax and Spermaceti, now at such an extravagant price, and are being introduced in place of them in the West-End clubs and elsewhere where excellence of quality is studied as well as economy.

**THE PARIS EXHIBITION STOCK.** THE CONTENTS OF TWENTY-FIVE CASES manufactured and exhibited for Peter Robinson, will be offered for UNRESERVED SALE on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and Following Days, at PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.** PETER ROBINSON has also, in addition to the above, bought the Goods of the following Exhibitors:—  
E. Mason and Co., Lyons; Claydon and Montclair, jun.; J.P. Millin and Servier, jun.; Dachez, Fère et Fils; J. Poncelet Lenoir and Co.; Truphot; C. Ponsen; L. Gillesmaud; Tapissier, jun., and Debry; L'Oiseau and Poulet; Châtel and Viennois; Drouin; Esplard Broc and Co.; Ate. Foncher; Fertou and Clarion; J. Badois; V. Mariotte.

the whole of which will be offered for UNRESERVED SALE on MONDAY, the 11th, and Following Days, at Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.** The GLOVE CASE of V. MARIOTTE, Paris, and other makers, comprising altogether upwards of 3000 gloves, will be offered for SALE, on MONDAY, the 11th, and Following Days, at unreserved prices, at PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**REAL RUSSIAN SEAL-FUR PALETOTS.**

23 in. to 28 in. deep, 7 ga. to 9 ga.  
29 in. to 30 in. deep, 8 ga. to 11 ga.  
31 in. to 32 in. deep, 10 ga. to 16 ga.  
33 in. to 34 in. deep, 18 ga. to 20 ga.

All warranted genuine seal-fur, and have been prepared during the summer months, are much better value than could be now produced.

A Priced Illustrated Book of Mantles, &c., sent post-free. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**MANTLE DEPARTMENT.** This department is now complete in its assortment of Mantles and Jackets of every description for the present season. Velvet Mantles and Jackets, both plain and richly-trimmed, from 3 ga. to 20 ga.

Seal Cloth, from 21s. to 4 ga.

Astrakhan, in all Colours, 31s. 6d. to 3 ga.

Bokhara Lamb, in several beautiful shades of Brown, Ermine, Silver, &c., and an endless variety of Black and Fancy Cloths, new in Style, admirable in Shape and Trimmings, and most superior in Quality.

A Priced Illustrated Book of Mantles, &c., sent post-free. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF BLACK AND COLOURED VELVETS,** suitable for Dresses and Mantles, the whole of which will be sold during the month extraordinarily cheap.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Regent-street, W.

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**ASTRACHAN WOOL SERGE,** in every new shade of Violet, Navy Blue, Brown, and Grey. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF FRENCH MERINOES AND LINSEYS.**

Fine Merinoes, all Colours, 3s. 6d. per yard. Aberdeen Linseys, all Colours, 18s. 9d. to 23s. 9d. the Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**CHEAP AND USEFUL WINTER DRESSES.**

**CRETONNE and GORRAN CLOTHS.** An endless variety of the above and other new Fabrics. In Plain, Striped, and Checked, 6d. to 18s. Full Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**"YEDDO" WOOL POPLIN.** A Grand Collection of Colours in this very beautiful Fabric. 18s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress. All New Shades. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**FOR DRESSING-GOWNS, GABRIELIS, SHIRTS, &c.**

**FANCY FLANNELS (all Wool).** Upwards of One Hundred Designs, in every variety of Style and Mixture of Colour. 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 3s. 3d., and 2s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.** A splendid assortment of New Colours in bright Lyons Glacés. 48 shades to choose from, price 21s. 6d. and 3 ga. Full new 18 yards, any length cut. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**THE LYONNAISE CORDED SILKS,** both sides alike, are recommended as the most effective and durable Dress of this Season's Productions. All new Colours. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**MANY CHEAP LOTS OF RICH LIGHT FANCY SILKS,** from 41s. 6d. worth 4s. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

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The largest and most complete Mourning Warehouse in Europe. PETER ROBINSON.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the Piece.

**SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,** by Tappissier, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers. PETER ROBINSON would draw the especial attention of purchasers to the superior make and qualities of his BLACK SILKS.

and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now supplies good useful Black Silks from 4s. to 7s. the Full Dress, and superior and most enduring qualities from 3s. to 10s.

Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 206, Regent-street.

**CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**

LYONS SILKS.—SEWELL and CO. will offer for SALE, on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 11, and Following Days, their purchases of Lyons Silks, as exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, much under their original cost; also, a clearance of Stock of a Lyons Manufacturer, bought at a discount of 37 1/2 per cent. off, comprising beautiful variety of Silks for morning and evening wear, at prices varying from 4s. 6d. to 5s. the Full Dress.

Compton House, Friton-street, Soho-square, London, W.

**CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION, PARIS.**

SEWELL and CO. beg to announce that, having purchased the contents of the cases of Messrs. A. Carrière and Co., of Paris, consisting of beautiful EMBOISSEUR, Lace, Handkerchiefs, Made-up Lace, and Muslin Goods; also, the Stock of Messrs. A. Carrière and Co., which will be offered for SALE, at very considerably Reduced Prices, on MONDAY, NOV. 11, and Following Days.

Compton House, Old Compton-street, and Friton-street, Soho-square, W.

**CHEAP FANCY DRESSES.**—Great advantages offered to purchasers, owing to the extremely low prices at which the above goods will be offered. Upwards of 10,000 yards various kinds useful new Materials for Dresses will be sold at 6d. a yard, cut in any lengths.

Wool Serges, French Hops, and every other kind of fashionable Dress equally cheap. Patterns sent post-free.

HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**CHEAP ABERDEEN LINSEYS** for AUTUMN DRESSES.—An entire new Stock for the Season, in new and choice colours, much below last year's prices, commencing at 41s. a yard. A very large lot, extra wide and stout, 91d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 41d.

New Chambrays, 1s. 41d. and 1s. 41d. Patterns and lists of underclothing post-free.

HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.

**HOLBORN VALLEY IMPROVEMENTS.**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY, Silkmercers and Linendrapers, beg to state they have REMOVED from No. 48, 49, 50, and 51, to No. 66, FARRINGTON-STREET.

where business will be resumed in a few days, when the necessary alterations are completed.

**COLLEY'S BOWS, PLAITS, BRAIDS,** BANDS, WIGS, FRONTS, &c., and every description of Ornamental Hair, of the first quality. Colley, Friseur, Hairdresser, and Shampooer, 24, Bishopsgate-st. Within. Hair-cutting, 6d.

**BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, FANCY DRESSES.**

**BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP SILKS, &c.** Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S NEW WINTER SILKS,** at £1 5s. 6d.

Striped Gros de Naples .. 1 15 6 Full Dress.  
Satin Stripes .. 1 19 6  
Plain Silks .. 1 19 6

**NEW JAPANESE SILKS,** at £1 9s. 6d.

New Lyons Silks .. 2 2 Full Dress.  
New Broché Silks .. 3 3  
New Plain Silks .. 3 3

**NEW AUTUMN DRESSES,** at 2s. 11d.

New Autumn Linseys .. 3 11 Full Dress.  
New Autumn Repps .. 10 6  
New Autumn Cords .. 15 6  
New Autumn Poplins .. 6 6  
New Autumn Poplins .. 6 6

BAKER and CRISP.

**JACKETS.**—JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill, are showing for this Season a quantity of excellent Cloth Velvet and Imitation Seal Jackets, 39s. each.

**WOOL SERGES.**—Patterns free. Coloured all-wool Serges, 1s. 21d. yard, 36 in. wide. Wool Poplins, 1s. 11d. yard, 36 in. wide. Autumn Fabrics, from 1s. 9d. yard.

JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

**MOURNING WAREHOUSE.** FAMILY MOURNING of the best description at the most moderate prices.

Dresses ready made in all the various materials to suit every degree of Mourning.

Black Silks (wear guaranteed), 2 ga. the Dress of 11 yards. Velveteens, the richest material, 21s. the Dress; or in Costume, in a variety of styles, 24 ga.

Mantles and Jackets. The newest Designs in Fancy Cloth, Seal-skins, Astrakhan, &c.

Millinery and Dressmaking in all its branches. Any Style of Dress made at a few hours' notice. Orders carefully and promptly executed.

Patterns free.

HOWITT and COMPANY, Albion House, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

**SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!** (Patterns sent free.)

JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, respectfully announce their New Autumn Stock ready for inspection.

The following are specially noted, viz.:—  
20-in. wide Black Glacé silk, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 2s. 11d. per yard.

24-in. wide Black Glacé Silk, 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 9d. per yard, upwards.

A large lot of Black Broché silks, 20 in. wide, 2s. 11d. per yard; usual prices, 3s. 6d.

A large parcel of Satin stripes, both sides alike, in all the new Colours, 20 in. wide, 41s. 10s. the Dress.

MANTLES, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS. New Black Cloth Jackets, for Autumn wear, from 14s. 9d. to 63s.

Velveteen Jackets in all Colours. Osborne-shaped Waterproof Mantles, in all the new Shades, from 16s. 9d.

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